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For Zion's Herald. PENSATION, BUT GIVES IT.

MR EDITOR :-- Your correspondent, " H." who in the Herald of Nov. 28th, replies to my comments upon his letters, (signed " Voluntary Compensationist,) to Elihu Burrit-seems to me to conpensationist,) to Elihu Burrit—seems to me to confound remorse with conscientiousness. To give, as presible a definition and on illustration are anywhere, or to anybody, a sufficient reason for still holding slaves, is to be resisted and injustice towards their slaves had reached the this, from any State in the American Union. point of conscientiousness, they would have emancipated those slaves during their lives; ceasing tent slaveholder could not insure his freedom

would immediately have given internal evidence of

an act of justice or a business transaction. I feel confident that they would utterly have refused to exerting an influence on the side of slavery! receive money to help them play the part of

If any Northern men had stated the case to posing the wrong doing of the slaveholder not them as follows, I think a different result might less than the wrong suffering of the slave, and, as have ensued:-" Slaveholding is a sin and a a native and lover of this country, I am interested shame, injurious and disgraceful, whether looked not less in putting an end to the demoralizing inat from the stand-point of Christianity, republic-fluences of mastership than to the sufferings conanism, patriotism or social welfare. You have sequent on enslavement. I feel confident that imno right to restrain those men and women of their mediate emancipation would benefit at once both liberty, and we have no right to aid, as we are now master and slave; but even could it be proved to doing, in enabling you so to restrain them. We me that, for a whole generation, the condition of have united in doing them injury, let us unite in the slaves would not be improved, I would no less doing them justice. If you will bestow on them demand and labor for the immediate abolition of immediate and unconditional emancipation, we, on slavery, for the sake of checking the fruitful our part, will contribute aid to enable them to commence life for themselves under more favorate in the master, as well as to benefit the succeedble circumstances, and to relieve those who are ing generations which are to spring from the enable to work from the burden of supporting the slaved. Therefore, the slaveholder does not gain aged and helpless. Thus all will be benefited; the slighest ground with me, by telling me, even the slaves will have gained their freedom, we shall if he is fool enough to believe it, that his slaves have made the first step towards a right position, are better off than they would be in freedom. and our country will be freed at once from her Even if it were so, he is worse off, and the country

greatest sin and her greatest danger." ington and Randolph might have been dis- man who remains a slaveholder. glad to see her propose now, being accepted by the tence, or at least of sincerity and carnestness or

The only thing of which it seems necessary to position to it. speak, in order to enable your readers to judge between "H." and me, is his statement "that slaves cannot be manumitted upon the soil." In one sense this is true, in some of the States; in another sense it is false, and tends to perpetrate a serious practical error, against which I particularly wish to guard.

To write, or speak, or act effectually against only in antagonism to the recorded facts in the slavery, we need to keep in mind that two classes world's history, but because it is contrary to the of men are concerned in it, the slaves, who suffer general experience of man in all ages. We argue

ter is the man who does this; not he who waits timent in time of trouble. till a society is formed to pay him a quarter part 3. We object to the theory of Mr. Combe, in

tion is prohibited, so that the freedman could not upon God to interpose and save him. That cry to retain his freedom there, but would be immediate- God is prayer; that prayer is the outflowing of ly seized by some Democrat or Native American, man's highest nature. Man cries to God as natsome Methodist, Baptist or Episcopalian, and urally as the infant turns to the breast of its mothagain reduced to slavery. And this fact must be er. He does this in faith, be he ignorant or wise, taken into account while one is arranging for the wicked or good. The cry of the world goeth up to safety of manumitted slaves. But these laws pro- God, when they see that human belp fails. Has God selves. For the body of slaveholders, therefore, to response in a mother's heart, and that it could allege these laws as their reason for not emanci- have none, and that while nature indicates that pating, would be absurd, since they can change God has made the melting tones of infancy to find whenever they please; and an individual a ready response in a mother's interposition to

slaveholder who should urge these laws as his rea-TRUE PENITENCE DOES NOT ASK COM. son for not emancipating, without either having used his influence to change them, or made the attempt, as above indicated, to evade them, would not only fail to prove his penitence but would effeetually disprove his honesty.

briefly as possible, a definition and an illustration denied; and this equally, whether directly made of these two words, I would say that the latter by a slaveholder, or his open apologist, or insinudesignates a careful conformity of the life to the dictates of conscience, the former merely a suffering under its rebukes; if the remorse felt by "H.," that slaves can be securely sent from slaves. George Washington and John Randolph for their very to freedom, by any master who wishes to do But, even if it were otherwise, if a really peni-

from the injustice at an earlier period, giving am-against seizure and sale into slavery again, I would pler compensation for their long years of unpaid have him no less perform the act of emancipation, labor, giving it in person instead of by deputy, and openly take himself out of the guilt, and out of the constantly and actively pernicious influence manumission upon themselves, instead of impos-If any one had plainly declared to those men for or against the system; if he does not clearly that they ought, alike from the dictates of justice and humanity, of democracy and Christianity, ence he has in the community will spontaneously immediately and unconditionally to emancipate and necessarily tell in its favor; and while he is their slaves, I believe that, whatever they might have said in reply, their consciences, which had so "penitence," and hoping that, sometime or penitence," and hoping that, sometime or often pricked them with the same statement, other, things may turn so that his slaves may become free without his losing any wealth or consid-If any one had proposed to them to receive a slavery neighbors, those neighbors are quoting and then to emancipate them, whatever they society, and the comparative comfort and favoramight have thought of the offer, I believe they ble position of his slaves, to prove to some aboliwould promptly have said that it was entirely unsatisfactory, and equally so whether considered as thing, and that he ought to oppose only its abuses. Every one of " H s" penitents is at this moment

It is important to me to be clearly understood this matter, and therefore I say again, I am opin which we both have an interest, is worse off, I say, it seems to me probable that men like for every day that slavery continues, and for every

posed to accede to a proposition like this. I am When penitence really begins to exist among not at all sure that if such an one had been pro-slaveholders, it will show itself in one of two posed by the North, in their time, it might not ways. Among the bold by open efforts to change have prevailed at the South, through their influeacy. At any rate, applying the re- very, and to unite the non-slaveholding majority, lief in the right quarter, and not presenting even (according to Mr. Helper's method,) in political, the appearance of scause for the sin, it forms a plan of compensation entirely unquestionable, and among the timid, by quietly emancipating their plan of compensation entirely understands, and among the timid, by quietly emancipating their which, for the credit of the North, I should be own slaves, and so far separating themselves from glad to see her propose now, though I should have the system. Until some such evidences of peni-South. But, in spite of the guilt which those distinguished men incurred by holding slaves, in opposition to the known convictions of their consciences, through their whole lives, I think so well tary Compensationist," even after the explanaof them as to suppose that both would have fa- tions of "H.," do I see anything like the hopefulvored a plan of emancipation which looked their ness of the course which has now been pursued for delinquency fairly in the face, rather than one twenty-seven years by "the abolitionists," namewhich dodged that point or implied false excuses ly, a plain delineation of the guilt of slaveholding,

> For Zion's Herald DIVINE PROVIDENCE. THEORY OF COMBE [Concluded.] 2. We object to this theory, because it is not

and an attempt to unite the North in efficient op-

injustice, and the masters, who inflict injustice. If thus; Certain great truths have been common to the latter class, however great their past iniqui- man in all ages. These truths owe their origin to ties, were now disposed to do right, and would human experience, to the structure of the mind, to immediately give freedom to the slaves, with such the outward framework of the world, to direct arrears of back wages as they could afford, and revelation in some form, or to all combined. We such kind consideration and helpfulness towards care not if you say that they are innate, though the manumitted, in their new position, as true re- we do not admit of such a supposition, unless you pentance would dictate—we might properly, and mean they arise from the framework of the soul; we would very gladly, suffer their past malefac- the origin of these truths is immaterial to the artions to sink into the gulf of oblivion. But at gument; such have been their sources, that they present, the character of the master is an impor- have bowed the judgment of the world. The tant element in the condition of the slave, and we world have been the jurors. Every age has given must keep the former in view, to know how most its judgment for them. One of these truths is the existence of a God. Men have differed as to his How are we to distinguish a penitent? Is it attributes, his mode of being, his place of resinot by his actual abandonment of the sin of which dence, what God does, what he does not; but he repents? A penitent slaveholder, then, is not they have all given their judgment for a God. one who is holding a pious grasp upon his slaves Such evidence is conclusive. It outweighs all until he has found some method of distinguishing speculation, all theory. Another truth is a future what he calls the "cost" of emancipating them. world, the immortality of man, heaven and hell. The only slaveholder who is entitled to the credit They may all differ in explaining these great of penitence is he who sets his slaves free forth- truths; but the truths themselves the experience with, and then does what he can to render their of the world has sanctioned. We take it to be freedom most available to them. There are very the strongest evidence we can get, except a fact to few slaveholders who, if really penitent, and dis- the eye, or direct revelation. The fact to the eye posed to make reparation for the injustice they we have in the first argument; the judgment of have been doing, could not go with their slaves to the world from their experience we have in this. some State in which they could remain free, and Now we say that there is no truth written on the then pay them part of their arrears of wages; but heart of man more impressively, the existence of every slaveholder, even the poorest, and the most God not excepted, than the doctrine of a general hampered by unfavorable circumstances, can providence, that includes the elements of proremove himself from the guilt of continued slave- vision, superintendence, but especially particular holding, and make his penitence available to his intervention in the affairs and destiny of men, slaves, by permitting and facilitating their escape, and a providence that covers all of life. The idea and giving them such directions for the journey, seems written upon man's very consciousness-a and such authority to use his name if molested, sentiment into which he seems forced, by circumas should enable them safely to reach a Christian stances surrounding himself and others, whether country, with far less danger and suffering than a he will or not. The sentiment, therefore, must be fugitive must encounter. The truly penitent mas- true. The Atheist himself is forced into this sen-

of the market value of his slaves. To carry back the third place, because it is especially at war stolen property after a reward has been offered for with the higher nature of man-his moral and inits restoration is no very satisfactory sign of peni- tellectual endowments. There is not a living man, scarcely of any age, when placed in circumstance It is true that in some of the States emancipa- beyond human help, that will not impulsively call hibiting emancipation were made, and have been thus constructed man to mock him? We could as sustained hitherto, by the slaveholders them- soon believe that the cry of the infant had no

The claim, then, that the laws against emanciand "drought," "city" and "field," "fruit of is Calvinistic, and we pronounce it false.

held the secret springs of nature. Has he since for sin.

let go of them? Has he departed from the works But to the text. For the creature was made subof his hands? Nay, "verily, there is a God," ject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of Him still "judging in the earth." But this was not the doctrine of Moses alone. brute being included among the subjects of hope,

ment, and that is from James, chap. v. 13-18, in- that Christ was given to mend a break in God's "Is any among you afflicted? let him pray.

Is any merry? let him sing psalms. Is any sick mong you! let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord : And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall forgiven him. Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may healed. The effectual fervent prayer of righteous man availeth much. Elias was a poorly studied, and carelessly delivered. an subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain; and it people become perfectly disgusted, and can endure ained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again; and the eaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her

and that is, is there not some other doctrine taught nere than the rigid movements of natural laws? But we are asked again, "Does the Bible teach the following philosophy?" We answer, No. but it teaches From self-interest, masters should unite with ruth. And if it teaches truth, the rain fell and the church in her efforts to reform and save the peased at the word of Elijah, and not by natural slaves. Let this people but be converted from the law. The sick man was recovered in answer to error of their ways to the religion of Christ, and orayer, and not by natural law alone. Natural a very different state of affairs will exist between was employed in both cases. The clouds first them and the whites. The whites and the blacks me, and then rain, and nothing was seen to the will cease to be two hostile or unfriendly parties; re but natural law, save coincidence. It came at they will become friends and brethren. If the conhe call of Elijah. He stood upon mount Carmel, verted negro's master is a Christian, he is looked oked down upon the Mediterranean, bade his ser- upon as a brother in the Lord, though his master ant look if there was one speek of a cloud seen in in the flesh; and his being in authority over him he sweep above the horizon. There was none. will make no difference if the master acts the part He bowed himself to his God, as he had done afore- of the Christian. If the master is a wicked, hard time, and the heavens gathered blackness, and man, the servant's religion teaches him to be humthere was "a great rain." But Elijah had de- ble still, and to love and pray for his oppressor clared three years before, "As the Lord God of I know a servant whose history most clearly sets erael liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not forth this truth. In his early days of religious e dew nor rain three years, but according to my experience he belonged to a drunken, infidel mas rord!" Was that testimony true, or was it not! ter, who would not allow any religious exercises Did the dew cease for three years and six months on his premises, if he could prevent it; but this y natural law, or by the word of the prophet? \* servant, on every suitable occasion, would pray in Let him get from this who can; we cannot, with- private, and sometimes risk a prayer in his house, out abandoning human, not to say, inspired tes- but as sure as the master found it out, General \*1 Kings xvil. 1.

For Zion's Herald. DEPRAVITY OF MAN.

Nov., 1857, I find an article which I take to be your come to his master's door and receive his flogging; eport of Rev. Charles K. True's views of Rom. and at night, when the rest of the hands were viii., 19-23. This, you say, "is a singular dis- asleep, he had to go into the ditch and work till ourse, marked with the characteristic originality eleven, and sometimes twelve o'clock. Things and vigor of the author," and I am strongly of went on this way for about two weeks; but Genour opinion and that its singularity consists in eral could not give his consent not to pray. The n open acknowledgment of the doctrine main- religious negroes of his acquaintance advised him ained by Augustine, "that the depravity of man to go to the woods-that is, to run away; that exists by the sovereign appointment of God," and God was in the woods, as well as at home. This also of the doctrine of Pelagius that men are not advice he made a matter of prayer; but, said he,

lieve that this universal cry of our highest nature God, and of course the curse that God pronounced had no ready response in the heart of God. And upon Adam and Eve and all the world for their it could have none, but by a Providence that reported disobedience was merely gratuitous and unjust; and to maintain that an appointment of 4. We object to the theory, in the fourth redemption as a compensation for the sufferings re-

place, because it is in antagonism to direct revela- sulting from this sovereign appointment of depravtion. We do not mean in isolated passages of ity does not show how the infinite One could justify the Bible, but its leading features. The general himself on the principles of immutable equity in tenor of the Scriptures declare a contrary doctrine. voluntarily appointing his subjects to a state of They all unite in a universal and special provi- misery which might prove interminable, though ence. Read the twenty-eighth chapter of Deuter- he contemporaneously provided for their escape if onomy. There is not a mind in the world scarcely, they should be fortunate enough to avail themunless at odds with itself, that can infer any other selves of it. This looks like a kind father's plungdoctrine from it than that of a providence, special ing his family into a state of suffering that he may too, that covered all of life, and all of life's his- show them how kind he is in furnishing the way tory; "basket and store," "consumption," "pes- of escape, which, by the way, may finally leave tilence," "mildew." "fowls of the air," "rain" some of them in interminable wretchedness. This

thy cattle," "fruit of the ground," "fruit of thy body," "coming in and going out." All this was to but little; God himself says that every imaginaapply to the nation, and extend to other nations, tion of the thoughts of man's heart was only evil and to every individual of that nation. And actual continually, Gen. vi. 5. That man who is given history has recorded the truth of these statements, over of God to believe a lie that he may be damned n their exact fulfilment, reaching over a space of must be totally deprayed, and still he is "this fifteen hundred years. Has that living Providence side of hell." Arminius "says man is so totally become dead! Has God presented us with a overwhelmed, as with a deluge, that no part is pattern" of his government, and then hid him- free from sin, and therefore whatever proceeds elf, or withdrawn himself from the world! How from him is accounted sin;" and men are repredid the Divine Being then control the "hail," "fe- sented in scripture to be "dead in trespasses and ver," "storm," "rain," "dew," "flocks," sin." But this doctrine is too clearly set forth in health and disease, during that fifteen hundred our standard works to need any support here; if years with a whole nation, and every individual of men are not totally dead, naturally, then, a less it! How, we ask, did he then do it? Surely he sacrifice than the Son of God might have attoned

who subjected the same in hope. Now as to the The prophets built their superstructure upon it. I care not; certainly they are not subjects of gos-They all acknowledge it, and base their warnings pel instruction. The creature was made subject and promises upon it. We could refer to Deborah, to vanity originally not by the will of the Creator, Barak, Sampson, Gideon, to famous "judges in but capable of standing or falling. God did not Israel; "we could allude to Samuel the prophet, create man in this condition of liability to fall by one of the first statesmen of any age, for facts a bad choice in vainly hoping to be as God, which demonstrate a particular and general super- knowing good and evil; but the perfections of intending Providence that must have in it divine God's character demanded that man should be and special interpositions, "but the time would possessed of all power of volition, in order that he fail us." The same doctrine was held by David. might be a subject of moral government, and this A first article in the faith of David was, that "No would involve the right on the part of man to make king is saved by the multitude of an host; a mighty a vain choice, which he was vain enough to do. man is not delivered by much strength. A horse Dr. Doddridge maintains that the creature was is a vain thing for safety; neither shall be deliver made subject to vanity, and this not willingly, not any by his great strength. Behold the eye of the by the personal misbehaviour of those who are Lord is upon them that fear him-upon them that now most deeply affected with (it), that is by

men alone deliver him. He could not form a sen- Now nothing can be more absurd than such an timent more in opposition to David, nor to the exposition. How could Adam give any assurance Bible in general. We give one quotation more: that the whole creation might hope for a final de-"And I also have given you cleanness of teeth liverance from all its sufferings, himself an outcast in all your cities, and want of bread in all your rebel against God without the slightest reason to places; yet have ye not returned unto me, hope even for himself; but when the apostle saith the Lord. And also I have withholden speaks of the creatures being made subject to the rain from you, when there were yet three vanity he says it was by reason of him, or rather months to the harvest; and I caused it to rain by him, who had subjected the same in hope. on one city, and caused it not to rain upon Thus the apostle evidently maintains that God creaanother city; one piece was rained upon, and ted man. "Though not willingly" subject to the piece whereupon it rained not withered. So vanity, that is, capable of making a vain choice two or three cities wandered unto one city, to There can be no doubt so far that the suffer drink water; but they were not satisfied; yet ings of his subjects, which would follow from their have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord. I vainly violating his commands would have changed have smitten you with blasting and mildew; when your gardens and vineyards and your fig-trees and have been possible, but stern necessity demanded your olive-trees increased, the palmer-worm de- from the perfections of His divine character that youred them; yet have ye not returned unto me, man should be created a voluntary agent instead saith the Lord. I have sent among you the pesti- of a passive agent; and hence his depravity, not lence after the manner of Egypt; your young men by God's appointment, but by the free and volunhave I slain with the sword, and have taken away tary use and exercise of the freedom of his own your horses; and I have made the stink of your will. What an infinite difference in the case this camps to come up unto your nostrils; yet have ye makes! The appointment to man's depravity by not returned unto me, saith the Lord. I have the infinite God makes him the only responsible overthrown some of you, as God overthrew Sodom agent; while, on the other hand, man's becoming and Gomorah, and ye were as a firebrand plucked vain in his imagination and trampling upon God's out of the burning; yet have ye not returned unto authority makes him the only responsible agent. Now the contemporaneous compensation by Jesus We need give no comment upon this text; if it Christ, who is represented as a lamb slain before does not touch a special Providence, covering all the world was made, as far transcends as an atonethe elements of nature and life, nothing can. We ment for sin, the sins of the world as Christ is shall take but one quotation from the New Testa- greater than Adam. But it is far from being true goodness, made by his appointment, instead of

HOW TO SECURE A SMALL CONGRE-

BRYAN MORSE.

GATION. 1. Scold at the church until all its members be come discouraged. 2. Preach long, dry, disconnected sermons

Adam's transgression.

Groveland, Dec. 2, 1857.

3. Tell little anecdotes every Sabbath, until the

Do not fail to tell anecdotes, because they help lengthen out the sermon. Maine, Dec., 1857. A LEARNER.

THE FAITHFUL SLAVE

sailors, but on the third venture both horse and ter. of a few years back only, has met with an unproor one. The elder man, a class-teacher we bewas thrashed; but this did not deter him from praying; he had learned to pray to God, and God had blessed him, and now praying to his heavenly Father was his greatest privilege. Finally the master thought to put an end to this praying at once: so a regular system of punishment was instituted. pare, if he will, the terrible narrative in Sir Walter and the same is hereby affirmed. DEAR. BRO. HAVEN:-In the Herald of 25th Every day as soon as noon came, General had to Scott's journal in the Orkneys, of the three crags- October 9, 1857." men suspended by a rope, of which the strands were visibly parting overhead; the topmost man, convinced that it must break with the weight of the three, deliberately cut it asunder below himself, and launched his father and brother into the

Swift held the doctrine that there were three totally depraved. As to the matter of God's "when I prayed to God for direction, the impresappointing the fall of man, there can be no crime sion on my mind was to stay at home and bear it,

master became almost desperate, and beat the poor servant as though he intended to kill him outright. who has visited the famous big trees in Calaveras General bore it with the fortitude of a martyr. County, makes the following mention of some of This proved to be the last whipping he received. them :-

negro could remain in his presence. At times he "Three of these remarkable trees stand so near would rave as the maniac; then utter the most together, that for twenty five feet from the ground, nelancholy moans; then spring out of his bed and one could not pass an ordinary sized beaver bestamp on the floor as though he were stamping on tween them-the middle one is a little taller ome one. Once he was asked why he stamped than the other two. Apart from the rest, stands that way. "I am stamping Jesus, who is now the 'Husband and wife,' but not near enough totormenting me with his presence," was his reply. gether to afford any mutual support to each other. But poor General did all he could for him, to the A little further on is 'Rip Van Winkle;' unlike ast, and deeply regretted and still regrets that his his original, however, he will never rise again. master died a sinner. I suppose that nothing but Solitary and alone, stands the 'Hermit;' while death, or some unavoidable providence, will ever just in front of the ranks, ' Gen. Scott' towers his separate this man from his present master.

THE REFORMATION IN CORNWALL,

the constables had seized. He said, "Why, the

man is well enough in other things, but his impu-

ithout the religious fervor which characterizes

he latter. There were the same clannish propen-

fairs and noisy funerals, the same disposition for

turbulent encounters with the established authori-

ies, the same faction fights, the same riotous

Rivals to these monsters of the forest have been discovered in Mariposa County, and are described The conversion of the people of Cornwall from in the California Farmer. They are pines, and what is called in religious works their state of measure, some of them, from 90 to 102 feet in cirpiritual apathy, denied to George Fox, was re- cumference and 300 in height. The group numserved for a greater man, the renowned John bers about three hundred, scattered over a tract Wesley. We have never been able to discover of two or three hundred acres, and are disposed in what particular cause directed Wesley to select a triangular form. One hundred and forty-five of

THE DISCPILINE ON DANCING. dence the gentlemen cannot bear. Why, sir, he A case came up before the late Tennessee Confersays his sins are forgiven!" In those times, and ence, which, as the Episcopal decision of the partially indeed long after, the manner and habits Church South, is already published abroad, and

een) to have strongly resembled those of the Irish, ville Christian Advocate : As this matter has excited some interest, and involves the reputation of the church, the late Ten-

nave been nearly universal : we can hardly realize

n both sexes, which has occurred in this particu-At the fourth Quarterly Meeting Conferen ar. "A lady of a distant county," says the gossip Folwhele, " lately observed to me that Cornacter, because he had dancing taught in the boardwall, and the west of Cornwall particularly, are ing-house connected with the Nashville Female cemarkable for beautiful women. The girls are Academy, which is under the immediate control very pretty, she said, up to the age of thirteen; of Mr. Elliott. The Conference passed a resolution after which their complexions are soon spoilt by disapproving of the dancing. At the fourth Quarrandy-drinking, and their health impaired!" The inhuman practice of wrecking, of which so renewed the complaint, and after hearing Mr. terly Meeting for 1857 the pastor of the church nany stories are told, continued in full vigor. Elliott's defense, a majority refused to pass his At no great distance from St. Anthony," says character. The presiding elder then stated to the he same authority, "a wreck happening on a Conference that Mr. Elliott was before the Sunday morning, the clerk announced to the pa-body subject to charge for "improper conduct," rishoners just assembled, that " Measter would gee as specified in the Discipline in the following them a holladay." This is a fact; but whether words: namely, neaster cried out, as his flock were rushing from

" Question .- What shall be done when a local the church, "Stop, stop! let us start fair!" I

was rife (says Mr. Redding) against a man of a reprehended by the preacher having charge. certain position in society of having "tied up the Should a second transgre-sion take place, one, leg of an ass at night, and hung a lantern round two, or three faithful friends are to be taken as its neck, and driven it himself along the summit of witnesses. If he be not then cured, he shall be the high cliff on that part of the northern coast tried at the next Quarterly Conference, and if where he lived, in order that the halting motion of found guilty and impenitent, he shall be expelled the animal might imitate the plunging of a vessel from the church." under sail, and thus tempt ships to run in, from It appeared in the investigation of the case Mr.

magining there was sea room, where destruction | Elliott had dancing regularly taught in his board-

ago, on the terrible beach of the Loe Bar near siding elder, as to the application of the law in Helston-where, as the people of the neighborhood this case. The appeal was carried to the bishor affirm, the bodies of the drowned, if recovered at presiding at the late Tennessee Conference, Mr. all, re-appear stripped of their very clothing by the Elliott acquiescing. It was further requested by grinding of the rollers on the shingle—the only those appealing that the question be taken to the assistance that could be given was by rushing as College of Bishops, at their next annual meeting. far as possible into the surf, and snatching at the that a full expression of opinion might be given, bodies as the breakers carried them struggling to- Mr. Elliott pledging himself, as we understand, wards the shore. A poor Methodist teacher, to abide the decision of the bishops, and that the whose name is unrecorded, volunteered for the ser- church in case the bishops decide against him, vice: he rode twice into the sea and rescued two should have no further trouble with the mat-

oitious lot, in our opinion, by falling into the the case can come to the College of Bishops; hands of Mr. Carlyle, who has dressed it up as an namely, the appeal must be made to the bishop illustration of heroism; but the fact is true, and presiding at the Annual Conference. He delivers the scene was a mine in the neighborhood of Liske- his opinion, and then his administration goes beard. Two men, an older and a younger, were at fore the College of Bishops for the sanction or work blasting in a level. Not till the fuse was lit disapproval of his colleagues. In this instance for effecting their purpose did they discover that the bishop, after carefully investigating the matter, the "kiddle," or basket, which was let down to affirmed and sustained the decision of the presiding carry them out of danger, was only large enough elder, and caused to be placed on record the followlieve, insisted on his younger companion mounting "It is contrary to the spirit of Discipline, and

surance of salvation, while his comrade might risk of modern dancing any where, or to practice pro-

CONVERSION OF MR. SFURGEON.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, preaching in Scotland recently, gave an account of his "conversion." He stated that, in early boyhood, he was the subject of many religious impressions, and those of so painful a nature that he might truly say he was a miserable wretch. So at last he determined to atplaces where a man should be allowed to speak, tend three times on the Sabbath in the house of without contradiction, viz :- "the bench, the pul- God, and to go to every chapel in the town in of human character, and prove that their hearts which he lived to seek a balm for his wounded are as cold as their judgments are weak.

save, yet there was no mother to save, as to be- in carrying out and obeying the appointment of and God will bring me through." At last the MAMMOTH TREES IN CALIFORNIA. A correspondent of the San Fransisco Bulletin.

> God took the matter in hand himself. Not long "There lies 'The Father of the Forest,' the after the master was taken sick. Now seriousness greatest of the ninety-two giants. Though long and gloom settled upon his countenance. His since fallen, it is still the wonder of every beholder. drinking increased; he grew worse; he felt that From the nearest calculation this monster is 112 he must die; and though he did die a most horrid feet in circumference, and according to its size and death, he was caused to make confession to his injured servant; and to the astonishment of the rest over four hundred feet high! After going some of the servants, General was the man that he condistance up the trunk we climbed through a knot fided most in, and wanted about him all the time. fiole at one side, and ascending a ladder to the top, And most faithfully did the Christian servant at- walked over two hundred feet along its trunk totend the dying master. Toward the last the scene wards the roots. Not far from this, one of our in his death-chamber was so sickening and heart- party rode through one of the fallen trees on horserending, that none but the stout hearted and firm back.

> > lofty form. We were also shown the 'Old Maid,' and the 'Old Bachelor.' "

this county as one of his principal fields. The the largest have been measured, and exhibit the bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; also first visit to Cornwall recorded in his journals took | following circumferences :-

1		63			
1	place in 1743, the latest in 1781, when he preached for the last time from his famous stand in the	Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.	Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.
1	ed for the last time from his famous stand in the	1 tree,		4 trees each	63
ł	natural amphitheatre, or "pit," at Gwennap,	2 trees, each		3 trees, each	67
1		1 tree,	97	1 tree.	56
1	which is still the anniversary meeting ground of	1 tree,	09	3 trees, each	65
ı		1 tree,	82	2 trees, each	
ı	bis followers. "I believe," he says, "two or	1 tree.	80	1 tree,	54 35
1			67		51
1	three and twenty thousand were present	4 trees, each	70	3 trees, each	
₹	( shink shinks are no observatore. I shall seeme		10	10 trees, each	
1	I think this is my ne plus ultra. I shall scarce	3 trees, each		7 trees, each	49
1	see a larger congregation till we meet in the air."	2 trees each		5 trees, each	48
1	see a larger congregation the we meet in the air.	3 trees, each		3 trees, each	47
١	Very great, doubtless, was the change effected	2 trees, each	69	4 trees, each	
1	very great, doubtiess, was the change enected	1 tree,	68	4 trees, each	
ı	by Wesley in this western region in the space of a	8 trees, each		8 trees, each	
ı		1 tree,		8 trees, each	
١	generation. His preachings began at a time when	4 trees, each		6 trees, each	43
١		1 tree,	64	3 trees, each	41
	the outward disregard of religion was as great in	3 trees, each		9 trees, each	40
	0 0	2 trees, each		1 tree,	85
	Cornwall as elsewhere; the churches were neg-	1 tree,	61	2 trees, each	
	lected, their services few and ill attended; the	12 trees, each		2 trees, each	32
	lected, their services lew and in attended, the	33 trees each	h from 58	1 tree,	28
	very phraseology of popular piety, so familiar to	down to	52		-
	the ears of a former generation, had become near-	Some of t	hese giant tre	es are in gre	oups of three,

Just," says Wesley, "what objection there was seeds of one cone. Some of the cones are twelve to Edward Greenfield? "-a pious tinner, on whom to eighteen inches in length.

of the Cornish populace seem (as we have partly we give it for its general interest, from the Nash-

nessee Annual Conference by vote requested the editor to make a brief statement of the facts in the case, and of the decision of the bishop on a question ties on every local occasion. Drunkenness must of law submitted to him by appeal. This we now propose to do, as briefly as prac-

the extent of the change throughout society, and ticable, and without partiality.

of improper tempers, words or actions? About the time which Polwhele writes, a charge "Answer.—The person so offending shall be

ing-house. This he admitted : but he denied it was Such were the materials out of which Wesley, sinful or improper conduct, and was not conand his associates and followers, constructed one demned by the law of the church; that the law of the most orderly and civilized societies in the cited by the presiding elder had no application to in this divided also, like good and wicked men; his conduct; that the dancing taught in his house Many are the records of unassuming bravery, was for exercise, health, and cheerfulness. contained in the annals of Cornish enthusiasm. After considerable investigation, the Quarterly When the Anson frigate went to pieces, years Conference appealed from the decision of the pre-

rider were swept away. A more remarkable story, When the appeal was submitted to Bishop

without him, because, as he said, he had himself as- of the New Testament, to teach the art and science

soul as well as body. He crouched down in a corner, and the explosion passed safely over his head. decision of the presiding elder, from which the Such a story is far best left to make its impression Quarterly Meeting Conference of M' Kendree without rhetorical aid; but the reader may com- charge, in the city of Nashville, has appealed, be,

|sp.rit. It was not without prayer he formed this resolution; and day after day he cried to Godbut never heard the gospel preached. He said this without disparagement of the ministry of his native town, for they were good men and true; but one preached the experience of the child of God, and he had nothing to do with that; and another told

of the future blessing of the regenerated, and that did not apply to him; one Sunday the text would be, "Be not deceived. God is not mocked : " and again, "The wages of sin is death;" he only became worse and worse after hearing discourse which drove him to despair; and then came the text for good people, but not a word for him. At last he found a primitive Methodist chapel, of which he had only heard before that the singing was so loud that it split people's heads. Well he went there; and he did find that they sung quite as loud as he liked to hear. But the text was, "Look unto Me, and be saved, all ye ends of the earth." Now, that was what he wanted to hear. He knew that it was intended for him ; and, indeed, the preacher fixed his eye upon him, and pointed him out with his finger, and said to

him, "Young man, you are under great distress of mind-(and, sure enough, that was true)-and you will continue so. Look, look," he added, in a voice that he, (Mr. Spurgeon,) should never forsound weak-" look to Jesus now and be saved." Are you lightened of your burden : " said he; and he felt that he could have sprung into the air, for he had looked, and his burden of sin had left

CURIOUS FACTS.

Bees are geometricians. The cells are so con-

structed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The the crow, the wild turkey and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator. He raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs nautical feats. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder. and wood cutter. He cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer. He does not only build houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The ant maintains a regular standing army. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or a piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants are day-laborers.

While on 'change to-day in Boston, we were

ccosted by a gentlemen, whom we recognized as the younger brother of the senior partner of an extensive dry goods firm which existed in Boston a few years ago. He is poor, has a large family dependent upon him, and is out of employment. His clothing indicated long service, and his whole appearance extreme poverty. In a delicate maner, he stated his circumstances and wished us to aid him in obtaining employment. At this moment, one of the " solid men of Bos-

ton" passed and bowed to the writer, but not to the poor man. Said we, "is not that your brother?" "The world calls him so," said he, but if he was my brother would he not permit my children to gather the crumbs that fall from his table?"-and he turned away, choked with

We turned to take another look at the millionaire, as his splendid furs entered the - Bank, and we thought of the rich man who was " clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day," of Dives and Lazarus, and we could not help thinking that we would soon by far carry the hod of the gray-haired Irishman who was ascending the ladder at the corner of Congress street, than to be in that rich brother's place in the great day of final accounts.

RIVERS AND MEN. All rivers, small or large, agree in one charac-

ter, they like to lean a little on one side, they cannot bear to have their channels deepest in the middle, but will always if they can, have one bank to sun themselves upon and another to get cool under; one shingley shore to play over, where they may be shallow, and rippling, foolish and childlike, and another steep under which they can pause, and purify themselves, and get their strength of waves fully together for due occasion. Rivers in this way are just like wise men, who

keep one side of their life for play and another for work, and can be brilliant, and chattering, and transparent when they are at ease, and yet take deep counsel on the other side when they set themselves to their main purpose. And rivers are just the good rivers have serviceable deep places all along their banks, that ships can sail in; but the wicked rivers go scooping irregularly under their banks until they get full of straggling eddies, which no boat can row over without being twisted against the rocks, and pools like wells, which no one can get out of but the water kelpie that lives at the bottom; but, wicked or good, the rivers all agree in having two kinds of sides .- Ruskin.

A SCRIPTURAL SUM. Christian readers, here is a sum in Addition for you to work out. It will require diligence and care, Add to your faith virtue ;

And to virtue, knowledge: And to knowledge, temperance: And to temperance, patience; And to patience, godliness;

And to godliness, brotherly kindness; And to brotherly kindness, charity. THE ANSWER -For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be

ON A READING IN MILTON. In the beginning of Book II, of Paradise Lost

barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord

Jesus Christ.—2 Peter i. 5-8.—Christian Index.

"Or where the gorgeous east with richest hand Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

Many read barbaric as an epithet of pearl and

gold. So I have recently seen it quoted by one of England's most distinguished writers. The line should be punctuated so as to make the adjective descriptive of kings. Two considerations require this; the rythm and the fact. The demi-cæsura can fall only after the word barbaric, if the reader desires to preserve the music of the verse; and according to the prevailing sentiment of the classic nations, only persons were denominated barbaric -never gold and gems.

It was a fine and true remark, that they who will abandon a friend for one error, know but little

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1857.

## THE CHURCH AND CRIME.

Is the Christian Church exerting all proper power against violence and crime? The fearful catalogue of robberies, burglaries, defalcations, forgeries, assaults, assassinations and murders, published every week, ought not to be dismissed from the eye of the church with a casual glance. They constitute a surface eruption, revealing serious derangements in the vitals of society, which as the conservators of spiritnal health, our religious doctors, the ministry, are bound to examine.

Is crime increasing? We have no confidence in the judgment of those careless writers and speakers -and in modern times their name is legion-who reck lessly make the most astounding assertions and pro ceed as recklessly to reason upon them, and whose premises and conclusions alike baseless, deserve as little reflection as that by which they are begotten. We doubt whether crime is increasing. Indeed we are nearly satisfied that if modern history be divided into sections of twenty-five years each, the last quarter century will exhibit not only an advance in religious enterprise on the part of Christians, but also an actual relative diminution of crime throughout the civilized world. Still in our own country it may have relatively increased, and certainly within a short time, especially in the larger centers of population, there has been an extraordinary out-cropping of

both dishonesty and violence. Crime may be divided into various departments, generically different, and arising from different sources. Violence, and all crimes against the safety of the person often spring from anger, tyranny and insubordination, and especially from the stimulus of drunkenness. Crimes against property may arise from destitution, habits of extravagance, and difficulty in obtaining labor, and may sometimes lead to crimes of violence.

Persons base enough to commit crimes, conviction of which would consign the perpetrators to punishment by the State, are generally thought to be beyond the reach of the church. Except in the case of juvenile offenders, the greater portion of them stand aloof from nearly all direct Christian influence. Society in our country is not religiously homo-

geneous. As the waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri for many miles after their junction into one stream, rush on disunited and yet one, a turbid rolling mass and a beautiful transparent current, side by side, so society in Christian lands is composed of two great immiscible elements. A large portion are interested in the Bible, and contribute to sustain the enterprises of the church; another large portion stand aloof from them. Between them is a uniting section on the outskirts of Christianity, and seemingly unsatisfied with the irreligious, and occasionally attending upon public worship. Almost none are so absolutely void of the recognition of God as not on extraordinary occasions, like the funeral of a relative, to demand some religious ceremony.

The difference between these two classes in labors and contributions to remove suffering and to promote the happiness of others is evident; the religious portion doing nearly all of this kind that is done voluntarily. It is a question of much interest whether there be so marked a difference between the two classes in the amount of crime of which they are respectively guilty, the irreligious, of course, being nish the prepo furnish this preponderance. Indeed there is good reason to believe that in many cases crime is hereditary. The comparative ignorance and life-long criminality of the larger portion of those who find their way into our State prisons has struck the attention of every careful observer. Yet there is a portion of criminals to whom this does not apply. The moral section of society sends its delegates to the State prisons. The church even has its criminals.

Whatever may be the degree of general superiority of the church above the unreligious portion of the people, it cannot be denied crime is too common, and indeed alarmingly frequent among those who are regular attendants upon our public worship. Within but a few days two extraordinary cases of defalcarion and theft have occurred by members in good standing in two of our eminent religious denominations. In one case the criminal was not only a pro fessed Christian man, but had for years occupied a responsible place of trust in a great religious and charitable institution. We hear by some weak minded Christians unworthy apologies pleaded for such men, such as unexpected embarrassments, personal idiosyncracies amounting almost to monomania: but it must not be forgotten that if such excuses can be urged in behalf of professed Christians they must be in behalf of others, and we should be careful lest we apologize for sin.

It is to be feared that these instances are but speci mens of an alarming want of true principle among many who profess to be the followers of Christ. The present financial disorder and sudden cessation of business are undoubtedly greatly enhanced and prolonged by a mutual distrust of each other among men of business. Such is the testimony of many competent witnesses. Accommodations that might easily be given are refused, simply for want of confidence in man. Postponement of settlement is sought when unnecessary.

Capital lies idle, not from an ignorance of the laws of trade, but from a distrust in those who are to execute them. Great monied corporations go into liquidation, and it is found that though the books have been kept with faultless penmanship, and balanced every year as prettily as a schoolboy's mock accounts, yet all the time the agents have been guilty of peculation. Many gloat over these facts for their very shamefulness. Some stand ready, like wreckers, to plunder the goods of the perishing, or like cormorants, to devour them as soon as they fall; and among these are there not found members of the church? If so, it is right to be alarmed.

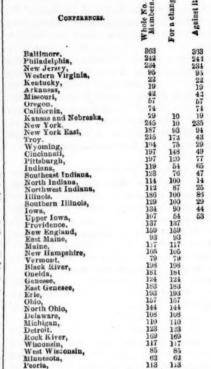
It is sometimes urged that those Christians wh lay the greatest stress upon what are often termed "the doctrines of grace," do slight if they do not practically deny the necessity of "good works," and thus open the door to insincerity and dishonesty. If so, it is a sad abuse of truth, and if we may reason from a consequence, it demonstrates that the teachers are in error. Antinomianism may be the logical result of high Calvinism or fatalism, and that fact inductively shows that fatalism must be wrong, even though we might fail theoretically to prove it.

It certainly becomes Christian ministers to inquir whether their instructions are sound and sufficiently explicit on the great doctrines of honesty, whether they are right not only in fact, but in the proper degree of frequency and attention given to the subject. Are there any among us who pervert the doctrine of grace so as to lead to any form or modification of antinomianism, by which they hope to attain the favor of God while they are dishonest to man? Can a man repent without, in all cases in which it is possible making full restitution for any wrong that he may have done to a fellow-being? And though a dishonest, untruthful man may sing joyous hymns, pray fervently, and even confess his sinfulness in a general non-committal way, can he receive the forgiveness of his sins without confessing his falsehood to the man be has injured by it, and all his sins against men to those who have suffered from them, and without making restitution; and while he refuses to do this, and perhaps adds to his dishonesty, is not his plety a delusion? We have no fear of magnifying the importance of good works. It will be time enough to raise the alarm when the tide sets too strongly in that direction.

The character of the teachings of the old prophets cannot be overlooked. Their ringing denunciation of every form of untruthfulness fell often and loud upon the ears of the people. Nor was this wholly ante-Christian, to be absorbed in the new dispensation. Christ himself was the greatest and strictest preacher of mere morality that the world has ever seen. He simplified the moral code, intensified it, re-enacted it, urged its universal demands, extended its requisitions to even the thoughts, and made obedience to it the positive duty of all who claimed to follow him. A momentous inquiry is it indeed, Does the church bring all its proper power to bear against all forms of dishonesty among men?

vote of their respective Conferences, on a proposition to change the General Rule so that it should read, "The buying, selling, or holding a human being as

in reply, from twenty-six of the Northern Confer-ences; and taking the average of their reports, we should lack at least one Thousand votes of enough justify, and hereby submit it to the examination of our brethren of New England. If any have ever supposed such a change possible, under existing circumstances, let them study the following table, and be convinced of their mistake.



61u8 4016 2047 Upon the composition of this table it should b bserved,
1. That the number of preachers is taken from the new Minutes for 1857; but no future increase will vary the result, as it is the ratio that settles the ques-

2. That although an average of perhaps ten per cent. of the preachers will be absent, and not vote at all; assuming that all will vote, as we have done in the tables, cannot vary the result; as it effects all sides of the question alike.

3. That we have claimed throughout, as voting for

a change, full ten per cent. more of each Conference, than our returns would justify.

With these preliminaries let us look at the

figures: Whole number of voters, Three-fourths necessary to a change, For change, as per above table,

532 Still wanting to succeed, According to this table, the first fifteen Conferences, that is, those above Wyoming, will cast 1539 votes against the change. If, therefore, the thirty-two Conferences below the Troy should vote solid for a change, and the first thirteen voted as set down in

the Troy Conference downward, than our returns would justify; or not less than five hundred votes more than any well informed reader can hope for. The South will go solid against all change; but who expects the last 21 Conferences to vote thus, as

The bishops are generally opposed to a change; we shall have several propositions started, as in 1855, to divide our votes—hundreds would never vote to change the rule, lest they should endorse Dr. Stevens' doctrine; and even aside from all these hindrances, and with the utmost unanimity of action, we could not get within a Thousand votes of effecting a change. If, therefore, any can still believe, in view of these facts and figures, that such a miracle can be wrought, we must say to him as was said to the centurion of old, "I have not found so

great faith, no, not in Israel." Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 5. H. MATTISON. We publish the above communication, but we do ever may have been the sentiments of the private their meaning; letters above alluded to, we found our opinions upon public indications. We believe that the requisite guage of the text itself, the contents of the suc three-fourths of all the votes thrown by the members | chapters. of the several Annual Conferences would be obtained by a trial next year; and we think that the trial should be made at the very next session of the Conmajority for it. We do not believe that the Southern Conferences will give a solid vote against the

ence in the church that will do it. reasons, among which are the following:

1. The language of the present rule is ambiguous, and therefore objectionable. Under it slaveholding has been suffered for many years, and it is even now a rule in the M. E. Church, South. Why adhere to what is in itself objectionable?

2. There are men opposed to slaveholding who onscientiously believe that under this rule it is tacitly allowed, to such an extent that simple legislation against it is not the best course. Why not at least have respect enough for their conscience to make a fair trial to change it? We do not believe it, but they do. They ask of us to make the effort ; if we consent they will be the more willing in case of the defeat of this proposition to act with us in other efforts to accomplish the same end.

3. Voting for this change does not sanction the doctrine that slaveholding cannot constitutionally be forbidden by a majority vote of the General Conference. It is idle to assert it. Do we now sanction that doctrine by advocating a change in the Rule? Did the Northern Conferences by their heavy majorities once thrown in favor of a change sauction that doctrine. No. When we vote for a change we sanction no doctrine but that on which we act, viz., the rule is ambiguous, indefinite, and inoperative, and we want and must have one definite and unmistak able. We should need it for consistency's sake, ever if the chapter did forbid slaveholding.

4. If it be a fact that more than one fourth of the ministers of the M. E. Church are in favor of the present rule because its change will undoubtedly lead to an exclusion of slaveholding from the church, that disgraceful fact ought to be known. We desire to sail under no false colors. Let us know the worst : and let us know it periodically, at least as often as once in four years. We had a vote by the Conferences before the last General Conference. The effort failed, but the General Conference appointed antichurch, (at least Northward,) reverberated with the shout of a moral triumph through a legal defeat. shout of a moral triumph through a legal defeat.

Now let us see how much those anti-slavery editors have effected. If they have brought moral senti-it up, and because others would not share the burden ment up to the right tone so that now the requisite three-fourths will vote for the change-all honor to them and the church. If not, we want to know it, is Let us have no concealment, no opinion of one man when it is so easy to reach the facts. Bro. Mattison thinks one way, we another; let us have no conjecture about it, but facts.

5. If any of our anti-slavery brethren are so weak as to vote against the improvement of an ambiguous rule lest their vote for the improvement should be construed into an approval of an objectionable interpretation of it, we simply pity them. It is not characteristic of truth-loving men to fear imagined and unjustifiable consequences. We hope, indeed, that undue sensitiveness to individual opinion will not throw distraction into the ranks of the majority, and subject them to the triumphant leadership of a minority.

We see no difficulty in making the trial. The bishops will be glad to do their duty, and see that the Conferences. There need be no variety of changes for them all.

• DEMONSTRATION,

Subject. Our opinion is once expressed, and that Zion's Herald is not supported or aided by any two consecutive hours, nearly all the audience remaining to the General Rule on Slamust suffice for the present. If the effort to change funds from the Book Concern or from any other maining to the close. The council adjourned to meet Bome weeks since we sent out a Circular to a large number of the principal men in thirty-six of the Conferences, asking their estimate of the probable fourths, we should still labor with all our strength real conferences, on a proposition of the conferences of the conference if we knew it would fail, for what we want most of and asked no pay. This it has freely done from its slaveholding from the church. All we ask of those Up to this time we have received fifty one letters who mean to place their sole reliance on a simple General Conference vote is, that they do not oppose the effort to improve what is defective, but that they for more favorable table than our returns would ready to unite and labor for the purity of our beloved church and the cause of God. We have "this so great faith," and we are taught that "according

CORRECT BIBLES. It was found some years since on examination that the American Bible Society were publishing editions of the Bible containing a few minor errors, and that their various editions did not agree, and the various editions of the British and Foreign Bible Society also did not agree. A committee of Revision was appointed who collated the different authorized English editions, and finally presented a corrected copy, which was adopted by the American Bible Society as a standard six years ago. All was calm, and everybody rejoiced in the corrections, till a Puseyite clargyman discovered that a few words were not spelled as formerly, and a few other changes were made, and mmediately raised a loud outcry. A few others followed, and now the American Bible Society after a ong debate, in spite of the solicitations of such men as Drs. Spring and Tyng and Storrs, have timidly oncluded to recede from their right ground, and hereafter deliberately to re-print what they know to be errors and absurdities. It is however gratifying that a Committee of Correspondence with the British and Foreign Bible Society is to be opened on the subject that may lead to a revised editon mutually agreed upon by both England and America. Paley has aptly mentioned in his National Theology that it requires but a very little power to do great injury; this fact is well illustrated in the yielding of the American Bible Society in the present instance. The good work from which they have receded was as fol-

1. They have changed in a good many instances the Orthography of words, and where the ancient forms of spelling had become completely obsolete, have substituted for them those that are in present use. Thus, instead of morter, they have put mortar; for bason, basin; for rereward, rearward; for aul, awl; for cloke, cloak; for utter court, outer court; for diddest, didst; for pluckt, plucked, &z., &c. And where the proper names of the Old Testa-ment are transferred to the New, the form of them in the Old Testament has been usually restored: as for example, Noe is spelled in the new editions Noah; Sina, Sinai; Core, Korah; Gedeon, Gideon; &c., &c. 2. They have made the Punctuation of the Ameri can edition to correspond as nearly as possible with that of the majority of the English editions; and in four instances, which they distinctly specified in their report six years ago, they have deviated slightly from the punctuation of previous editions, English or American, in order to express more excity or more perspicuously the meaning which all Siblical scholars admit to be in the text.

3. They have made these three changes, and only bree in the Words of the text, from the original edithree, in the words of the text, from the original edition of King James's translation:

(1.) In Cant. iii. 5, and viii. 4, they have put she instead of he, which is according to the Hebrew, and according to the interpretation of the translators themselves, in the parallel passage, Cant. ii. 7;

(2.) In Matt. xii. 41, they have put the before its layers. It has and the a change, and the first thirteen voted as set to a the table, we should even then be defeated:

(2.) In Matt. xii. 41, they have put in the Greek requiring this, and the 'judgment;' the Greek requiring this, and the translators having inserted the article in the succeeding verse, as also in Luke, where the Greek is

instead of "John Baptist."-The above are all the changes which the Committee have authorized in the words of the Version, from the original translation. These have been made, not a changes in the translation, but in the belief that typographical errors, which escaped the notice of the nmittee have made a large number of

changes in the Headings of the chapters ;-regarding these, as every one else of course does, as simply unssential acc pries to the text: which in fact form tible of very great improvement. They have made changes in these for the purpose. (1.) of weeding out obselete, inelegant or improp-

(2) of avoiding, as far as possible, any attempt not approve of the reasoning or conclusions. What- at exposition of the Scriptures, or comment upon (3.) of stating in the clearest, simplest and most cise form, and as far as possible in the very lan-

TOO CHEAP.

It is an undeniable fact that if the question of the ferences, beginning with the first that will throw a price of this paper should be submitted to a jury of business men, to be considered as a mere matter of finance, they would decide that it is published too change-we doubt whether there is a single Confer- cheap. The price ought to be two dollars or two dollars and a half per year. Other papers of the like We are in favor of making the effort for several kind have that or more, and some having tried a lower price have returned to the old scale this year. We do not, however, intend to make a change. With ten thousand subscribers and more, we can just pay expenses on our present terms, giving those who work on the paper ordinary prices of labor and having no surplus. With a smaller number of subscribers we could not do it. The price of type setting, editing, rent, &c., are just the same for a small list as for a large, consequently the larger the list of subscribers the easier for us. Now, Friends, shall the hard times-promising rapidly to become easier -affect us? Will not every old subscriber renew, and that at once, paying the small sum in advance. either directly to us or to the preacher? And will you not exert yourselves to obtain each if possible one new subscriber or more? Would it be improper to mention this subject in your social and Sabbath meetings, especially if you really believe that a religious newspaper is an indispensable part of the furniture of every well ordered family?

To confirm what we have said, read the following from the Vermont Chronicle, which is now going the round of the newspapers :-

The Cincinnati Christian Herald, after trying t live with 2,500 to 3,000 subscribers, for several years, at a less price, has been forced to raise its price to \$2 a year. The editor says: "It has been making donations for five years. By asking less than it cost, it has been giving to the churches from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. It cannot afford to do this any longer. The Old School papers here at Louisville and St. Louis charge and receive \$2 a year. So do the Baptist papers all over the West. papers are sustained by the funds of the Book Con-cern, and have an immense circulation. No relig-ious newspaper of any respectable size and charac-ter, depending on its circulation for its support, is published at \$1.50 a year.

The Genesee Evangelist actually had 4.000 sub-scribers, and with that number tried to support it-

cribers, and with that number tried to support it self at \$1.50 a year. It was about as large as the Vermont Chronicle, but much less expensive; no cheaper in proportion to the amount of work upon it, at \$1.50, than the Chronicle at \$2. Yet it failed slavery editors to all our periodicals, and the whole and that in the thriving region of Rochester and Dr. Samuel H. Cox, A. T. Chester, J. B. Coudit and with him, it has now been discontinued and its sub-The language of the committee of the Genesee Synod

> "It is found, by actual trial, that it is not possible to maintain, on this field alone, such a paper as the interests of religion among us require; indeed, that t cannot be done at all, without imposing burdens in individuals too heavy to be permanently sustain-Already a single brother of great public spirit and liberality, has become the creditor of the Evan reliet to the amount of \$5,000, and though he is wil-ing and anxious still to go on, if others will unite with him, and share the responsibilities, yet the prospectis very far from encouraging." Here are a few facts for the use of our excellent friend who finds it difficult, he says, to convince peo-

ple that a religious paper like the Chronicle cannot be afforded at a lower price. The Chronicle has no afforded at a lower price. The Chronicle has no iends to advance for it a fund of \$5,000, like the Rochester paper; nor to pay the editor's salary four years, and bills to the amount of \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year or five years more, like that of Cincinnati. If it had, it might, if it were best, try the experiment like hem for a few years, and then, like them, when the bishops will be glad to do their duty, and set that the resolution is fairly presented before the successive Conferences. There need be no variety of changes proposed—if so, let every anti-slavery preacher vote for them all.

We shall not be drawn into a discussion on this

the Rule should fail, we should still rejoice that the source. On the other hand it has published advertrial was made; we should be just as anxious for it, tisements to a large amount for the Book Concern, general interest in the enterprises of the church. Wo are able to present a respectable and costly paper for our low price, because we do not talk about two thou sand and four thousand subscribers, but ten thousand and more. In our subscribers is our only strength.

> NEW YORK TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the State Society was held of Treasurer, himself paying a debt of the society of bility. more than seventeen thousand dollars. Rev. E. W. known in New England, made a verbal report of his proceedings, as follows :-

society on the 16th of February last, and have con-tinued them to the present time, with the exception of an interval from July 30 to August 25th. I have succeeded in organizing societies in several counties, and in many towns and parishes. During the first months of my labors I found a very great want of inmonths of my labors I found a very great wanted in-terest and feeling among the friends on the subject; to such an extent, in fact, that it was difficult to get audiences; especially was this true during the hot season. But I am happy to say that I and now a with twenty-four different Annual Conferences. season. But I am happy to say that I find now a very different state of things. My meetings for the last three months have generally been well attended, and there is now a strong desire for meetings in most localities. I have visited and lectured in every town in Greene and Orange Counties, in the latter of which a County Society is to be organized next week, and there is a general wish to have the county cannot generally season and the supervised of the Oregon Conference, are remembered by us with peculiar pleasure.

Along the Atlantic coast too from Baltimore to have the county canvassed again, so great is the in-terest now felt. During my labors in the temper-ance cause, of eight years, i have never known so great a change in the public sentiment in the same time as in this State for the last three mouths. The dergymen of several vigorous denominations, and velcomed to their churches on the Sabbath as well as in week days. The Clerical Conference held in the city of Poughkeepsie, was a meeting of more than ordinary interest; it was well attended by ministers of eight different religious denominations. And these men of God manifested a zeal and heartiness worthy of the cause and their profession. Measures were taken to have another meeting of the same kind at an early day, at which all the clergymen in the State are to be invited. It is confidently expected that great good will result from this movement. The present paralyzed state of business affairs renders it difficult to make collections for the temperance cause. During the time I have been in the employment of the highest promise. Four are ministers in other denominations, and six are known to have passed away to their reward.

Our children are our jewels. Of very few indeed have we had occasion to be grieved, or to be ashamed. God be thanked, that we have not labored in During the time I have been in the employment of

9,824; catalogue books, 6,436; tract books, 746; copies of the Scriptures, 2,197; tracts donated, 171,-

Notwithstanding the hard times, the success this year will surpass any preceding year.

FANEUIL HALL FESTIVAL .- To-morrow (Thursday) There will be presented an excellent opportunity for friends from different places to meet, and at the same time to aid in re-building the edifice of the Wilbraham Seminary, now lying in ruins. The ladies have had this thing in mind many days, and have devoted to it much labor and expense, and all who now aid in the enterprise will be well repaid. Among the other objects on exhibition is an excellent large painting representing the marriage of Washington, which is a very superior work. It was executed at Wilbraham. We are not informed whether it will be for sale. We doubt not old Faneuil Hall will be

A Sweeping Charge .- Our attention has been called to an able article in the Puritan Recorder stating that a certain Methodist Sunday School has introduced theatrical exhibitions, and thence charging upon the whole Methodist Church a purpose to carry out a plan of uniting theatres with churches; poreover urging that the object of the Methodists in so doing is to draw away children from other Sunday Schools. What wicked people we must be! The general charge needs no reply. The last Sunday School exhibition we attended was in an Orthodox Congregational Church, and we thought the object was not to draw away children from other schools, but to do them good. We shall take occasion here after to state more fully the nature of such exhibitions, and the cautions which ought to be observed

REMOVAL .- It will be seen by reference to our ad e very successful in the treatment of throat and fident that the Vermont Conference will not fail to ung diseases. The brethren of the Church St. M. relieve themselves of all ambiguity as to their po-E. Church, Boston, regret the loss of an active mem. sition at the next session. ber, and their best wishes follow the Doctor to his

BOSTON MISSIONARY MEETING .- Arrangements are in preparation to have a missionary meeting in the Bromfield St. Church, on the afternoon and evening of Christmas. It is expected that Bishop Baker will preach in the afternoon, and that Bishop Janes and others will address the meeting in the evening. A full notice will be given next week.

The letter from C. F. Tupper, published 2d inst., is said by him to have been published a year ago. How the manuscript came into the publishing "pigeon hole" after having been used once before, is a mystery unexplainable by us. We hope the people of Wiscasset will often have as good a time as is there described, so that the letter will be applicable

BRO. BUTLER.-Bro. Butler hopes to be able to return from his mountain stopping place to Bareilly, and re-establish his mission without first coming down to Calcutta. Bro. Pierce is doubtful whether

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY .- We hear that this prosperous institution is enjoying some revival, several of the students having been converted, and that the school is very full.

MISSIONARY CAUSE .- Summerfield Chapel, in Brook lyn, N. Y., Rev. W. S. Studley, pastor, contributed \$1000, on the Sabbath devoted to the missionary

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY .- We learn that the present year is unusually prosperous. About 180 students are in attendance, and a high standard of scholarship is maintained.

To THE PREACHERS .- Our agents will find in the people ought to know.

ERRATUM.-In the obituary notice of Mrs. Esther F. Morgan, the word "departed," in the third line from the bottom of the column, should be devoted,

Ecclesiastical Trouble.-The Congregational Church at Manchester, N. H., and their pastor, Rev. R. Taylor, are at variance, and a council of twelve clergymen has been called to hear the matter and decide. Lawyers were engaged to argue the case, but finally Mr. Ives, of Salem was chosen as advocate of the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Boston, editor of the Congregationalist, as advocate of the Society. The case was heard and argued in a session of twenty-

again next week to render their decision.

# Correspondence.

THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. BRO. HAVEN :- I would be glad with your permis sion to speak through the Herald to the friends of the Biblical Institute, and to present to them a few remarks on the condition' and wants of the institulast month in Albany. Mr. Delavan resigned the office

This school was opened for instruction in April, Jackson, General Agent of the society, and well 1847. It has, therefore, entered upon the eleventh year of its existence. It began with seven students. The whole number now connected with the institu-I commenced my labors as General Agent of this tion, present and absent, is about seventy. It has increased the number of its students, therefore, ten fold. It has graduated seventy-eight. During the first five years it graduated nineteen; during the second five years fifty-nine. About three hundred young men have studied a longer or shorter time at the institution. One hundred and fifty are now in the regular work of the ministry, and are connected

Along the Atlantic coast too, from Baltimore to East Maine, in every Annual Conference we have our "Sons of the Prophets." In a large number of the inland Conferences likewise, even to the fronfields are all white and ready to harvest. I am re- tiers of civilization-in Kansas and Nebraska-our ceived generally in the most cordial manner by the young men are already found. Two of them have gone to the old world. Bro. Thomas S. Wilson, we learn, has taken an appointment in the British Conference, and Bro. Albert L. Long has arrived at the scene of his future labors in Bulgaria. Both of these men were graduates of the last class, and are of the highest promise. Four are ministers in

vain nor spent our strength for naught : nor has the the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, I have visited more than twenty counties, and delivered more than one hundred and fifty ser-wilderness and the solitary place has been made mons and lectures, and collected a little over six hundred dollars, as will be seen by the Treasurer's resomed as the rose."

We have been happy to see during the past ten PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE TRACT SOCIETY .- From years a great change taking place in the sentiments Quarterly Report of Rev. Andrew Manship, Agent of our people on the subject of theological educaof the above society, we learn that the work of col- tion. The demand for an educated ministry has beortage is there vigorously prosecuted. The inci- come such, that the highest synod of the churchdents related by the colporteurs are touching and the General Conference—at its last session felt itself convincing. Eight colporteurs are in the field, who compelled to define its position on this subject. That have visited 3,600 fam'lies; prayed with 1,750; sup- body recognized our own, with the Evanston school, as plied with books, 2,074; established two Sunday legitimate institutions of the church. It has en-Schools; children brought into them, one hundred joined upon the bishops the duty of acting as their and sixty-five; number of conversions, thirty eight; counselors and supervisors. It has commended the number of religious meetings held, fifty-five; books efforts of the church in securing to themselves a sold and donated as follows: Sunday School volumes, ministry which is "able to feed the people with knowledge and understanding." The day then for doubt or question on this subject is past, forever past, and American Methodism is to have a well-educated ministry, if the people are faithful to supply the demand they themselves have created.

The principle of theological education is settled among us! The work is now to be done. We must and godly pastors for our flocks. God in his good providence has already provided for the growing Methodism of the West by moving the heart of a godly lady-the late Mrs. Garrett, of the city of Chicago - to devote a large part of her estate to Mis sacred object. Three hundred thousand dollar places our brethren there in a position to carry ou the work of ministerial education to every desirable extent. An adequate corps of professors can be sustained, and buildings and libraries can be secured sufficient for all the purposes of the institution.

Our institution is yet unendowed. A beginning has indeed been made, and funds have been c and invested to the amount of about \$13,000. The main dependence of the institution, therefore, is on the collections in the churches. And that they might reach a point which might cover the necessi ties of the institution, it was originally agreed that the Providence and New England Conferences should each pay the annual interest of \$6,000, and the New Hampshire Conference the interest of \$3,500. The Vermont Conference subsequently came into the arrangement, and for several years paid the interest on \$3,000. And we pause here to remark, that in our judgment the Biblical Institute has no truer friends n any section of the church than in the Vermont Conference. To the brethren of this Conference b ongs the honor of having initiated this enterprise at Newbury, the seat of one of their Conference sem inaries. Nobly regarding the public good they vielded to its removal to Concord, and as above re marked have contributed liberally to its support. will not undertake to say what the present position rertising columns, that Dr. Leach has removed from of the Conference is in relation to the school as this city to Holmes' Hole. The Doctor is a regular | brethren of the Conference themselves seem to differ graduate of Harvard Medical College, and is said to in their views; but would say that we are fully con-

> I should say further, that the Maine and East Maine Conferences have never taken annual collections for us, having for many years been pressed with many difficulties in sustaining their education al interests at home. Yet individual brethren have contributed from year to year. The Troy Conference, at its last session in Pittsfield, resolved "Tha each preacher in charge be requested to preach a sermon on education at one or more of his appoint ments during the ensuing year, and take a collection for the Biblical Institute. This is an advance step by the brethren of this Conference, and is worthy of their high character as true and earnest friends of religion and learning. It is better than we had anticipated, and we would venture to say thus publicly Brethren of the Troy Conference accept our thanks ! The Providence, New England and New Hampshire Conferences never fail to pay their annual pledge. In several instances the preachers have generously made up what was lacking in the collections. As a general review, therefore, of our finances, we would say that for the first five years the income of the institution was about \$1,500 per annum. During the last five years the average income has been some thing over \$2,000 per annum. This is divided

etween the three professors. I have been thus particular in the account of our finances that the friends of the institution might be acquainted with them. It is due to them to know the precise state of the institution in this respect : and we are glad that the trustees have ordered the publication of all our receipts and disbursements for each succeed. ing year in the Annual Catalogue. Another reason why I have been thus specific is, that erroneous impressions in regard to the amount of our income may corrected.

With the above review of the number and charac er of the students and of the finances of the institution, the patrons and friends have reason to be well satisfied. The past term, which closed on the 25th of November, has been exceedingly prosperous. Our numbers have been unusually large, and an un usual strictness in the discharge of the religious and literary duties of the seminary has prevailed. So much, then, Bro. Haven, for the present state article entitled "Too Cheap," some facts which the or condition of our institution. We have occupied so much space with this point that we must beg of you the privilege of speaking in regard to our wants in another communication. We will close, then, by a brief extract from a recent letter of Dr. Dempster, who must never be forgotten for his self-denying abors in the early history of this institution. He emarks in referring to Evanston, " We have a larger and better qualified class than ever before. Bro. Hemenway (who by the way is a graduate of the Concord School and Principal of the preparatory department at Evanston) is doing well with us. We hope our beloved Concord Institute is still onward. hope our duality will become a trinity before we

die." You will guess what this means. Yours truly, STEPHEN M. VAIL. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

BRO. HAVEN: - The S. S. Convention for Cherryfield. Columbia, Steuben, Harrington, &c., Maine, held its following: "The little flock of this place, after second quarterly session, at Millbridge, Nov. 26 and struggling on for years, have at last a convenient 27. Though Boreas had just suddenly changed the place in which to worship God, viz., in the basement air of the moderate autumn to that of a cold winter, of the church which they are endeavoring to com-Thursday morning, after the usual devotions, Bro. brought Methodism, which was fast gaining ground, secretary, and the reports of Sunday Schools were and discouraged the 'little band;' so completely disgiven. Such parts of the reports as are but a repeti- pirited were they, that no efforts on the part of such tion of the last we shall omit.

lumbia charge, all closed except the one at Columbia in some direction, and D. H. Mansfield, who, when Village, which will continue during the winter. alive, would almost 'bring water from the flinty Some of the schools had been well attended, not only rock,' could induce them to make any further atby the children, but by parents, and young ladies tempts to build up the church, or cause the commuand gentlemen, while others, compared with the nity to yield their prejudices, and in not a few inpopulation, were but thinly attended. The preacher stances, opposition to it. Matters remained someof Steuben and Millbridge reported: Schools all thing in this form till 1853, when it was, by the reclosed but the one at Millbridge. This one, at the quest of Nathan Hatch, (now in heaven) and some time of the last convention, was in a state of decline; others, made a mission, and Geo. Pratt was appointed but the prospect of the convention there inspired to the place. His prospect for support was about them with new life, and the school has gained in \$100, subscribed by members, some of whom had numbers and interest. The greatest lack has been moved into the place since the break-down, and \$75 for teachers. Now they are resolved to continue or \$100 was appropriated by the Missionary Society. their school, for the first time, during the winter. With no organized society, and with all the previous One new Bible Class has just been organized, and prejudice of the community, in a school-house he others are volunteering for another class.

some pertinent remarks on winter schools being well | Spirit and power sent down from heaven. And the worth their sacrifice, and he was followed by Bro. fruit was soon manifest; the school-house was filled W. J. Robinson, on the same subject. The choir to overflowing, and they were obliged to seek a more then favored us with a cheering anthem, after which commodious place in which to worship. They obtainwe listened to the reading of an essay by Rev. W. ed a hall in the third story of a large brick block, J. Robinson, on "the Qualifications of Sunday School by paying \$50 rent. But God's presence soon went

continuing our Sabbath Schools during the winter." wanderers were reclaimed and sinners were convert-Rev. Wm. J. Robinson, Aff., Rev. Abram Plummer, ed, and friends were raised up to assist in support-Neg., the former being chosen to fill the place of Wm. ing the means of grace. They were to Bro. Pratt Truman, Esq., who was absent. They were followed two years of toil and anxiety, yet years of success. by Rev. S. Robinson and the Secretary. The discus- He left a well organized society and a good congresion was interesting and profitable; at the close of gation. They had also selected a site on which to which it was unanimously resolved, that it is experence a church. At the Conference held at Bangor, dient to continue our schools throughout the winter. June, 1855, the writer was appointed to this interthat nothing short of sickness could have detained ment I have nothing to say, and shall not stop to him from the meetings, and expressed an intention question the united wisdom of presiding elders and of devoting but one half of the Sabbath to preaching the superintendent of that Conference, neither will I during the coming winter, and holding the Sabbath speak particularly of my labors here, but will sim-School the other half; whereupon the motion was ply say, 'I did what I could.' At the close of the made and prevailed, "That, at our next convention second year, 1857, Bro. E. Sanborn was employed by we make a subject of discussion, the expediency of the presiding elder for this place; doubtless 'an eye holding the Sunday School the other half.

The next quarterly convention will be held at Co- is not a man in E. Maine better adapted to this kind umbia, Feb. 17 and 18, commencing Wednesday, of ministerial work; and I am thinking Bro. S. finds P. M. The secretary was instructed to furnish a this 'gift' is called into perplexing requisition and sketch of the doings of this convention, to be pub- action in Thomaston. In view of the paucity of memlished in Zion's Herald.

ars' exhibition. Classes from Cherryfield, Harring- connection with the brethren; they have nearly ton and Steuben, with the Millbridge school, were completed a parsonage, and raised the church, and

convention closed in the afternoon, it may not be im- mon, from I Kings viii. 27. After the sermon Rev. proper to notice the evening exercises, as nearly all O. J. Fernald, Unitarian, S. A. Fuller, and the writer

the visitors tarried to share the appendix. formed again, and appropriate speeches were made ' good time,' and 'it was good to be there.' I wish by the ministers, interspersed with music from the some of you who worship in your splendid temples choir. It was an exhilarating time. When we left could have looked in upon those smiling brethren; the moon was riding high in the heavenly arch, and their hearts were 'filled with laughter.' the little stars seemed to have trimmed anew their to say our 'captivity is turned.' But there is yet a

INQUIRIES OF A NEW YORKER.

smooth and plausible account given in the letter of your New York correspondent, D. R. C., of the preach- not refuse him for your life; 'nay, do not wait to ing, (by invitation,) of the Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, of Alabama, in the pulpit of Dr. McClintock, in New York, with Dr. McClintock's great applause. Some queries occurred to my mind, which D. R. C. would favor ing field of labor, and must be sustained. It contains any of your readers, I think, by answering. Is said Dr. Lipscomb a slaveholder? Is he a hirer of slave labor? Is he a supporter of the system of slavery? Was he ordained by slaveholding hands? Does he belong to a church with which ours has re-

fused intercommunion? Does he hold that "he would as willingly own his cook as his wife?" Many anti-slavery men are anxious to know how to protect themselves from the ministrations of the preachers of the Church South, imposed upon them by their own pro slavery pastors. My own course will be this: Whenever I learn that a preacher of this odious imposition. .

I hope our Annual Conferences will, at their next by any pastors of such preachers into their pulpits.

SANDWICH DISTRICT 8. S. CONVENTION ith, and was an occasion of much interest and profit. Reports from nearly all the Sabbath Sch were represented as in a prosperous condition.

From many of them, during the year, the different churches have received valuable accessions, for Sabbath School scholars are found to make the best church members. Thursday evening, Bro. Bodā.h, of Chatham, preached an impressive and stirring discourse, from Isa. liv. 13, and on Friday, P. M., and that we are now in the midst of a very gracious re-Bros. Cooley, Bodfish, Townsend, Burnham, Washburn

was devoted to the discussion of the following resolutions and questions: 1. That there should be more extensive prepara tion on the part of the teacher for the purpose of greater efficiency in his work.

3. That more time should be devoted to our Sab

one preaching service. its success, would greatly conduce to its prosperity.
What are some of the most prominent obstacles to What are some of the most prominent obstacles to the greater success of Sabbath Schools? Ought unconverted persons to be employed as teach-

ers in Sabbath Schools? Another resolution embodied the idea, that not rithstanding the increased facilities for religious instruction, yet the youth of our land would not com pare favorably with those of former years, in reference to their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. This resolution elicited an animated discussion; many were unwilling to admit its truth. Others contended that however unpleasant the thought might be, we were forced to acknowledge it to be a lamentable by Bishop Janes. The exercises in the evening were fact. We think the influence of this convention has in the German language. The occasion was one of been decidedly good, both upon the brethren who were present from abroad, and the people of this community.

C. H. Payne, Secretary.

C. H. Payne, Secretary.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting the community of the community of the community of the community.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE SEVERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M.

CHURCH. Will you please forward to Bishop Scott, at Wilmington, Delaware, the vote of your respective Conferences on the change of the Third Restrictive Rule of the Discipline? By request of the Bishops,
O. C. BAKER, Secretary.

Thou shalt not carry off the editor's exchanges unless thou art sure he is done with them; neither shalt thou talk with him when he is reading proof tribution in Vera Cruz. (W. I.;) books in Portuguese r writing, lest he get tried with thee, and wish thee

Thomaston, Mc .- Bro. Wm. T. Jewell sends us the the church was well filled, and the audience listened plete. An effort was made about fifteen years since to to an excellent discourse by Rev. Wm. J. Robinson, establish Methodism in this pleasant village, and of Columbia, on the religious education of children, no doubt it would have been successful but for the for which afterwards a vote of thanks was tendered. unfaithfulness of the preacher laboring there at the To give a sketch of it would mar its symmetry and time, under the direction of the presiding elder. He do it injustice. It was the very thing needful. betrayed the cause of Christ, disgraced himself, and A. Plummer was chosen president, and A. S. Adams, into reproach; so much so, that it became a by-word, men as Theodore Hill, who knows no fear, and it has Rev. Mr. Robinson reported: The schools of Co- been supposed could move any man or body of men commenced his labors, not stopping to contrast his Some offer their service as teachers. May God probable pay with the sure pay of other ministers, convert them, and thus better qualify them to forci- nor the school-house temple with the well-finished bly recommend early piety and direct the youthful and furnished churches of the various denominations heart to the Saviour. Rev. A. Plummer reported; of the place, but like a man of God went to work Schools in his charge all suspended. Also made preaching the word of life in demonstration of the

with them there, mercy drops often fell upon them, Next came off a discussion on "The expediency of God's people began to put on their cheerful courage, Rev. G. D. Strout having just appeared, remarked esting field of labor. Of the fitness of the appointpreaching but half a day during the winter, and was had to his church building propensity, than whom, Wm. H. Crawford perhaps excepted, there bers, smallness of means, and present pressure in

In the afternoon the house was filled for the schol- money matters, he has performed almost a miracle in secured it from the weather, and have finished the The addresses, dialogues, &c., of the scholars, in- vestry, by the way a most excellent one. It was terspersed with singing by the children, and quartetts | dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday evenofitable, ing. Nov. 26. Bro. Geo. Pratt was expected to In the evening a meeting was held and a collection but something detained him that he was not there. was taken for the preacher in charge. Though the Bro. C. F. Tupper, of Rookland, preached a good serfollowed in remarks, after which the writer offered A collection was taken of \$25, and other presents, the dedicatory prayer, and Bro. Sanborn dismissed amounting in all to \$35. Some of the scholars per- the congregation with the Benediction. It was a

lamps, as if to welcome us again, and light us to our homes.

Alfred S. Adams.

Alfred S. Adams.

Alfred S. Adams. dred, dollars just now would be of incalculable service to them. Now I wish to say this, (and I know MR. EDITOR:-I read with some interest the very the brethren of T. will not find fault with it,) if Bro. Sanborn calls upon you for aid in this enterprise, do be called upon, but send them \$5 or \$10 or a \$100 as soon as you can; the cause of God cannot be better served. Thomaston is a most inviting and promis-

a population of some three thousand, and is an important place. The Maine State Prison is located there, all the ministers of the place by turn preaching there. May the good Lord prosper our church in Thomaston, and make them 'a thousand times so many as they are." Bro. E. J. Moore, of Athens, Vt., Nov. 30, writes: "Permit me through the Herald to inform the friends of Zion of our prosperity in this place. The past year has been one of some interest to us; God has blessed our labors in some measure. Between thirty

that stamp is officiating, I shall take up my hat, and, and forty profess to have been born again, and made followed by my family, walk out of the church. If happy in a Saviour's love. Our camp meeting held this course is resolutely followed by all anti-slavery at this place, commencing Sept. 14th, was one of Methodists, we shall in time, I trust, be relieved from great interest to us, and we trust of lasting good, causing us more than ever to bless God for their institution. May they increase in number and power, essions, pass resolutions condemning the invitation | while thus God designs to bless the thousands who come up to the tented grove. Our church, which has been this season nicely and thoroughly repaired, was, on Tuesday, the 17th of November, dedicated to the worship of God. Sermon by Bro. Kimball Hadley. This convention was held at Sandwich, Dec. 3d and my glory.' The discourse was deep and impressive. Text from Isaiah ix. 7: 'I will glorify the house of Several of our brethren were present and took part the district were presented, either by the preacher in the exercises, while the house was filled with an in charge or by the presiding elder, and most of them attentive and interesting congregation, and a choir in the exercises, while the house was filled with an well prepared for the occasion. May the latter glory of this house exceed the former.' Bro. John Allen, of Fairfield, Me., writes: "Please

evening, interesting addresses were delivered by vival of religion, on old Fairfield Circuit, at what is called the Bloomfield appointment. We commenced a series of meetings here, eight days since, by a dis. course on these words in Nehemiah, iv. 6: " For the people bad a mind to work." The instruction has been carried out to the letter by the people here; 2. That more attention ought to be paid to com-patiting the Scriptures to memory in our Sabbath creasing in spirituality and nower. A great number creasing in spirituality and power. A great number have been wonderfully quickened and revived, quite bath School exercises than is usually done, and if it a number reclaimed from a backslidden state, with cannot otherwise be secured, it is better to have but a few conversions. The number of seekers increases daily. There seems to be a general movement in 4. That a mouthly meeting of the officers and teachers of a Sabbath School, to consider the best methods of advancing its interests, and to pray for it may continue. We have had five or six happy conversions in Fairfield of late, in connection with the ordinary means of grace. Next Saturday we are to commence a series of meetings there, which we pray may result in great good."

German Church.-The first German M. E. Chnrch in Brooklyn, located on Wyckoff street, between Smith and Henry streets, was dedicated Sabbath before last. A sermon was preached in the morning by the Rev.

American Bible Society. - The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House on the

Eleven new societies were recognized, of which two are in Iowa, three in Mississippi, three in Texas, one in Wisconsin, one in Connecticut, and one in Nebraska Territory. Grants were made to Wilberforce University for colored youth, in Ohio, of Bibles, for a Sunday School and Bible classes in that institution; New Testaments to the Orphan Asylum, Auburn, N. Y.; Testaments to the chaplain of the Inited States frigate Powhattan, for distribution in China; Choctaw Testaments, for the mission among tribution in Vera Cruz, (W. I.;) books in Portuguese and English, for distribution among sailors; to the

Missouri University.—Rev. L. W. Berry, D. D., formerly President of the lowa Wesleyan University, has been 
elected to the presidency of the Missouri University, 
soon to go into operation at Jefferson City, Mo. We 
understand that he has accepted, and is already in 
understand that he has accepted, This we regard 
to the Chair, on assuming which, he made a handas a refreshing instance of "the man for the place," and a most important post it is. Wise, strong, and single of purpose, we look for most beneficent results from his removal to Missouri. Dr. C. Elliott, we understand, takes charge of the Iowa institution president pro tem. Its continued prosperity is are under such auspices.—Pittsburg Christian

RECEIVED FOR REV. WM. BUTLER'S

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Before acknowledged,
From T. R. Hawley,
Rev. Elihu Scott,
Rev. S. Kelley,
Winslow S. Kyle,
Anna Maria and George Wesley
Breed, two children baptized by Bro. ButLer. before he left America. 1 00

ler, before he left America,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This came to hand just after our last issue. The recurrence of the subjects in Congressional action, of which we shall give regular summaries, renders

of which we shall give regular summaries, renders it unnecessary to give more than a condensed statement of the Message. After the customary and appropriate acknowledgements of dependence upon Providence, the Message treats of the following subjects:

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for defense shall pro-

etary affairs. A Government loan may be required before the close of the present session. Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in cold and to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into cir-culation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum. Congress possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irre-versible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil FOREIGN RELATIONS.

the origin of the Government, we have always been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been the most unfortunate of all. The President with Persia was ratified in June, 1857. In China, our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton. He will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty etipulations those just concessions to commerce, which the nations of the world have a light to expect. The President recommends the ight to expect. The President recommends the assage of an act authorizing the President, in case if necessity, to employ land and naval forces to declared elected. carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality and protection of the Isthmus of Panama; also for the mafety of any other route across the Isthmus, in which we may acquire an interest by treaty. The ch we may acquire an interest by treaty.

After the same of the sectial Monday.

In the House, Mr. Dowdell offered a resolution rebelieving that our duty and our interest ress, believing ational character, require that we all as our national character, require that we all adopt such measures as will be effectual training our citizens from committing such

The President says, the territorial law for the election of delegates in June to a Convention to be held in September, for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, was, in the main fair and just, and it is to be regretted that all the qualified voters had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions. Congress had declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of its act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof verfectly free to form and recallate.

the Lecompton Convention. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to regis-ter their names and to vote at the election for deleter their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention. This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty The administration, having been advised by telegraph converted in the Convention, except on the subject of people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratifications."

A Free State Convention was held at Lawrence on the 2d inst. The entire Territory was represented.

atts refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so havog been presented, this will be their own voluntary
Kansas. act, and they alone will be responsible for the consquences. Should this opportunity be rejected, Kan-gass may be involved, for years, in domestic discord, up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

All the officers of the United States, judical and effect this purpose. I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent them with a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comidatus, in case of need, in the execution of law. Noung has declared his intention to maintain his newer by force and has already committed. open rebellion. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We cought to go there with an imposing force, such as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomcan in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accom-plish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I carnestly recom-

mended, incorporating it with such portions of New Mexico as they shall deem expedient. A military road to California through Arizona, which is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best route to the Pacific is also recommended. The difficulties

The President desires Congress to prepare all bills of \$178,649. for his approval as early as possible, and commends Punishment .- Mr. McKeon, U. S. Attorney of New

- The session commenced on Monday, the 7th inst. In the absence of Vice President Breckinridge,

Printing.
Two hundred and twenty members of the House

understand that he has accepted, and is already in the field promoting the enterprise. This we regard as a refreshing instance of "the man for the place," and a most important post it is. Wise, strong, and ality.

The members were then sworn in, advancing by

delegations for that purpose. Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk. Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Hockney, Doorkeeper, and Mr. Clusky, Postmaster.
Immediately after the House adjourned, hundreds of men and boys crowded on the new Doorkeeper, clamoring for situations. The Postmaster was simi-larly assailed. The Clerk was also overwhelmed with

applicants.

TUESDAY. After the reading of the President's Message in After the reading of the President's Message in the Senate, Mr. Douglas stated that he concurred heartily in its views, with the exception of that por-tion relative to Kansas, and the action of Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would express his views, and give the reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act declared, "perfectly free to form and regulate

their institutions in their own way."

Messrs. Stuart, of Michigan, (Democrat) Hale, Seward, and Trumbull, of Illinois, agreed with the views of Mr. Douglas, while Messrs. Davis and Brown,

the country. Those necessary for defense shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs. A Government loan may be required The time of the House was occupied on Tuesday.

A sharp contest in the Senate arose between Mr. A snarp contest in the Senate arose between Mr. Doughas and Mr. Bigler, rendered the more interesting from the supposition that Bigler was thought to represent the opinions of the President. Doughas insisted that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the slavery question but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are quaranteed to extellib all their domestic they are guaranteed to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted, to ascertain whether it meets with their approbation. The peoof Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution if they choose to do so. He compared the proposed mode of voting on the Le-Our foreign relations are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. The misfortune of always having some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain, is alluded to. Since the condition of the proposed mode of voting out the computer Constitution to the freedom of election in Paris when Louis Napoleon was chosen. The reason assigned why the people should not be allowed to vote on its acceptance was, that if they had a chance to be considered in the condition of the proposed mode of voting out the local part of the condition of the proposed mode of voting out the local part of the loca they would vote it down by an overwhelming major-ity. He believed it was a clear violation of the organic act to ferce an obnexious Constitution upon

Mr. Bigler did not intend to hold the Senator from has been the most unfortunate of all. The Frestein has been the most unfortunate of all. The Frestein has been the most unfortunate of all. The Frestein has been the most unfortunate of all. The Frestein has been the most unfortunate of all. The Frestein has been the free stations of friendship with France still continue to exist. But the terms of our commercial intercourse should be enlarged and placed on the freest basis. With all other European governments, except Spain, our relations are as peaceful as could be desired. A treaty of friendship and commerce that has been the most unfortunate of all. The Freedings of the Billions to anything which did not appear on the Journal. At a private meeting before Mr. Toombs' bill was introduced, it was held, in view of all the difficulties surrounding the question, that it would be better that no provision submitting the Constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill, and it was his understanding that the Convention then it was his understanding that the Convention ther

The members then selected their seats by lot. THURSDAY.

on the House, Mr. Dowden onered a resolution requesting the ministers of the gospel of Washington to alternately open the daily sessions of the House with prayer. Mr. Jones, of Tennesses, presented petitions against the employment of chaplains by the government, on grounds of unconstitutionality. A lebate ensued, during which, in reply to a question,

State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regalate their domestic institutions in their own way."
Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The President recognizes the lawful existence of the Lecondron Committee on District of Columbia; and Yulee, of Fla., as chairman of Committee on District of Columbia; and Yulee, of Fla., as chairman of Committee on Public

occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State Constitution are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between President forthwith removed him, and nominated to m is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Senate, as his successor, Gen. Denver, now Comthe government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the West last week.

sota "should be subject to the approval and ratineation of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions.

A large proportion of the Convention was in favor of actablishing slaving. They accordingly inserted A large proportion the Convention was in lavor of establishing slavery. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution with or without slavery. At this election every citizen without slavery. At this election to the following the constitution, pledging ceaseless hostility to it, denouncing the election to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo., declaring the Legislature elected to crossive the constitution of the constitution, pledging ceaseless hostility to it, denouncing the election to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo., declaring the Legislature elected to crossive the constitution of the constitution, pledging ceaseless hostility to it, denouncing the election to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo., declaring the Legislature elected to crossive the constitution of the constitution, pledging ceaseless hostility to it, denouncing the election to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo., declaring the Legislature elected to crossive the constitution of the constitution or without slavery. At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by vote, and thus this exciting question may be eacefully settled in the very mode required by the ganic law. The election will be held under legitauthority, and if any portion of the inhabit. one receiving the majority of the legislative vote

sibly in civil war, before she can again make | Legislature. Speeches were made by Gov. Robinson.

Later .- The main object to be accomplished by the assembling of the Territorial Legislature, is to submit the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions to a executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and report to Congress the result as soon as possible. If sonal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory I could not mistake the path of duty. As chief executive magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose. I appointed a new Governor and

power by force, and has already committed hostility against the North Property of the No acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory will be in open rebellion. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself re-

Plurality for Mr. Banks over Mr. Gardner, 23,241 over Mr. Beach, 29,047. Post Office Department .- Including foreign Mail

service, this department will be in a deficiency of upwards of four millions of dollars. The New England States show an excess of receipts over expendi-

the interest of the District of Columbia to their at- York, having spoken and acted against the election

moved from his office by Mr. Buchanan, and Theo- nious. The value of the churches owned by this dore Sedgwick nominated in his place.

dollars are held in the department.

Senate.-The Senate of Kentucky, by a strict party tion to the next Legislature.

states that the troops are suffering from the want of would be as the square of the speed. provisions, and their horses are giving out for want of forage. The Mormons were determined on resist of forage. The Mormons were determined on resist which is on exhibition at the Franklin House stable were captured.

Despatches were received from Col. Johnston on Friday last, reporting favorable progress. A general impression is that Young will do all the harm he can, and then retreat with his Mormons to Lower

into the Senate for confirmation to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. A Heavy Tax .- The people of a small town in

grog shop or tavern in town, or any such abomination, were surprised to find that their estimated expense of tobacco, would average at least \$1.50 to each person, including men and women, young and old. It is double their public school tax, and equals the cost both of their schools and churches! ost both of their schools and churches!

Specie Payment .- The New York Banks resumed

Liquor Cases in Worcester County.—The Court of Common Pleas in Worcester County, held last month at Worcester, disposed of a large number of liquor cases, as follows: Mary Rice, Michael Rice and Thomas Rice, a mother and her two sons, all residing at Cherry Valley, Leicester, were found guilty and sentenced—Mary to nine months imprisonment in the House of Correction, Michael to ten months, and Thomas to six months: James Sullivan of Douglas Liquor Cases in Worcester County .- The Court of Thomas to six months: James Sunivan of Douglas, four cases, guilty: Eugene Haserty of Fitchburg, convicted on two cases, sentence \$20 and costs and forty days im two cases, sentence \$20 and costs and forty days im a little vineger after eating, it will remove the Thomas to six months; James Sullivan of Douglas, four cases, guing, guilty, some some support of Fitchburg, convicted on guilty; Thomas Gerry of Fitchburg, convicted on two cases, sentence \$20 and costs and forty days imprisonment; Daniel Hallahan, guilty, sentence \$10 and costs and twenty days imprisonment; Orlando and Costs and and three months imprisonment; Francis O'Byrne of Upton, guilty, \$40 and costs and three months imprisonment; Daniel Hallahan and Mary Mona-milford, guilty; Sonn Stratton and Fatrice Quint of Milford, guilty; Lames Munroe of Grafton, common seller, guilty; Edmund Quinlan, guilty on two cases; Robert Powers of Gardner, common seller, \$50 and costs and three months imprisonment; Anne McConnell of Milford, five cases, guilty on all, Lames Fannelly and John Ennelly of Southering, layers for the Poplaying ca Anne McConnell of Milford, five cases, guilty on all, James Fennelly and John Fennelly of Southbridge, guilty; William M. Pierce, keeper of North Dana Hotel, and D. A. Spooner of Dana, guilty of teing common sellers; Charles Gillon of Milford, whose case is noticed above, was sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, with 140 days imprisonment; Mary Chenahan was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, and committed to the Worcester Almshouse; Eliza Maloi of West Brookfield was also sentenced for selling liquor, to the Worcester Almshouse. or selling liquor to the Worcester Almshouse There was no difficulty on the part of the juries

Jun., of London, exhibited his steam plough in full work on the Crane Hall farm, Out Rawcliff, four miles from Poulton-le-Fylde. A considerable number of land owners, tenant farmers, and others as sembled to witness the experiment. The field in which the trial took place was a bean stubble, about 240 yards in length, of medium tenacity, and in all respects well adapted to test the merits of the various implements. The trial occupied from eleven a.m till three p.m., and the last work was la. Or. 10p. statute measure. The engine moves along the head land, and at the oposite end of the field is an anchor around which the rope passes. This was pronounced a beautiful piece of machinery; indeed the whole of the apparatus was admitted as a first a measure of the apparatus was admitted.

the trial was deemed a most satisfactory one by those present, including, scientific no less than prac-tical gentlemen: and the work of first-rate charac-ter. The practicability of steam ploughing is now no longer a problem for solution but an accom-plished fact.—Manchester Guardian, (Eng.) The Lemmon Slave Case .- The Court of Appeals,

the highest judicial tribunal in the State of New York, have sustained the decision of Judge Paine in the Lemmon Slave Case, thus denying the right of

Official Frauds in Philadelphia.—Great frauds perpetrated by the Board of Health in Philadelphia, have recently come to light. The finance committee in their investigations have discovered that there has been going on a system of fraud beyond anything that could ever have been suspected. The funds proprieted to their own uses.

A Large Bird.—A large grey eagle attacked two men in Bedford County, P<sup>3</sup>., recently. It flew at the throat of one of the men, who was a short distance from the other, but the blow was warded off. The eagle then struck him through the wrist with saful struggle.

DEATHS.

In Lincoln, Mass. Oct 22, John, son of Charles and Eliza Whitney. aged 10 years. In Willington. very suddenly, Nov. 20, Emily Jane, youngest doughter of Almer and Saletta Barrows, aged 20 years and 9 months.

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claw, when they closed and fell to the ground in a fearful struggle. The other man had his gun with him, but was prevented from firing by a fear of killing his friend. He ran immediately to his assistance, and cut the throat of the eagle. It measured aine feet between the tips of its wings.

Mills in New Hampshire .- The Cocheco Mills in

Massachusetts.—The people or Massachusetts number in all somewhat over a million, occupying an area of 7800 miles, including rocks and swamps. This area is traversed by 1285 miles of railroads. This people produce agricultural and manufactured articles worth at least \$300,000,000, viz: Boots and is about the same amount. New Hampshire nearly balances its post office expenditures by the receipts, while in Massachusetts there is an excess of receipts, while in Massachusetts there is an excess of receipts of \$178,649.

Punishment.—Mr. McKeon, U. S. Attorney of New York, having spoken and acted against the election of Fernando Wood as Mayor of New York, has been of Fernando Wood as Mayor of New York, has been of 7800 miles, including rocks and swamps. This area is traversed by 1285 miles of railroads. This people produce agricultural and manufactured and manufactured in manufactured in the special produce agricultural and manufactured in the special produ

people is \$10,500,000; the number of free schools 3679; public libraries 1462; and only 1055 of the The District Attorney of New Orleans has been inhabitants of native birth are unable to read and The District Attorney of New Orieans has oven removed for letting Gen. Walker off on light bail.

The treasury department has suspended payment;
The treasury department has suspended payment; a few of the characteristic items that make up the requisitions to the amount of nearly half a million at the contract of the "Old Bay State." Her citizens are

evidently neither idlers nor ignoramuses. Railroad Speed .- By pointing the rails it has been vote, has tabled a resolution to elect an United
States Senator in place of Hon. John B. Thomson.

This action will constitutionally postpone the elecrun up an angle of 45 deg. for its own length, and thus be allowed to jump off, it would jump 60 feet high, and 240 feet forward. The distance jumped high, and 240 feet forward.

on lorage. The stormous were determined on resistance to either the military or civil officers. A skirmish had taken place between them and Col. Alexander's troops, and three or four of the Mormons four feet and six inches in height. Her weight is 1580 pounds. It is said she is for sale.

California, or some other place beyond the limits of liquor dealers have fallen off from thirty to forty California, or some other place beyond the limits of he United States.

Supreme Court.—Mr. Clifford's name has been sent do not now pay their expenses. It is also stated that many of the distilleries will be obliged to suspend operations.

An Aged Man .- Mr. Zachariah Albaugh, aged one hundred and nine years, died at the residence of his son in Licking County, Ohio, on the 8th ult. The deceased was born in Maryland, in 1748, where he resided until the commencement of the Revolution Massachusetts, though a very temperate people, com-pared with some others in that section, and have not dier, and remained in it until its close.

stract and in its practical bearings. It lays down as the great need of the South," to educate herself Specie Payment.—The New York Banks resumed in the science, the thorough morality, and the social, specie payment on Monday, of course to be followed soon throughout New England.

Slavery." Is this the "Dial" in which the shallow went ten degrees backward ?- Examiner.

Onions .- I perceive that Senator Hale objects to Free Labor Testimonial .- The mechanics and manu-

gold watch, with chain to correspond, to B. Gratz Brown, editor of the St. Louis Democrat, and the leading emancipationist of Missouri, as a testimonial of their respect for his valuable services in their behalf in the 18th and 19th General Assemblies

Sabbath Law. - Eleven persons were arraigned be-fore the Police Court in Fall River, on Monday, for playing eards on Saturday evening, contrary to law,

Ugh .- In looking over the schedule of articles to be presented to the different Indian tribes, for which the Secretary of the Interior invites proposals, we observe the item "two hundred dozen scalping knives."

BUSINESS LETTERS TO HERALD

IN Felch-C F Tupper-J S Gordon-S B Smith-K Had ley-C P Bragdon-F A Bean-W Harden-T Hill-J Allen-S P Caldwell-B K Pierce-J D Allen-W Kellen-H M Eaton-J H Perry-Visscher, Owen & Co-METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

a beautiful piece of machinery; indeed the whole of the apparatus as a late of the field, instantial to the old mode of ploughing are altogether avoided. We need scarcely say that in cold clay land, such as a great portion of the Fylde district, this is an improvement of no small value, in addition to that which constitutes the great advantage of steam ploughing,—the much larger amount of work accomplished in a given time. Although the trial was deemed a most satisfactory one by those present, including, scientific no less than practical gentlemen; and the work of first-rate characters. E Smith—o ...
ney—J Scott—C C Taylor
ney—J Sectt—C C Taylor
Tuppe—S F Upham—A Wilson—A Web

B Washburn—O W Watkin—L Withey—L D Wards

J AMES P MAGER, Agent

New England Methodist Depositor

& Cornhill, Boy

MARRIAGES.

the Lemmon Slave Case, thus deuping the right of slaveholders to transport their slaves through a free State. The following extract from the statement of the points decided sets the matter in a proper light. Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to the citizens of another State than it grants to its own. As this State does not allow its citizens to bring a slave here, even in transitium, and to hold him as a slave for any portion of time, it cannot be expected to allow the citizens of another State to do so.

The Pirate, Walker, who it will be remembered took his departure from Mobile buy on the 13th ult, in the steamship Fashion, landed at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, on the 25th with one hundred and fifty men. Not the slightest attempt was made to prevent the landing, and in fact the purpose of the expedition appeared to have not been even guessed. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga was lying in the harbor, and the Fashion passed under her stern at full speed with only ten men on deck. Walker had, it seems, sent fifty men up the river by other entrances before making his speperance at Punta Arenas, and the Fashion passed under her stern at full speed with only ten men on deck. Walker had, it seems, sent fifty men up the river by other entrances before making his speperance at Punta Arenas, and the Pashion passed under her stern at full speed with only ten men on deck. Walker had, it seems, sent fifty men up the river by other entrances before making his speperance at Punta Arenas, after landing the expedition the Fashion took her departure for Aspinwall, where, at the departure of the Star of the West, she was taking in coal.

Exiled Negroes in Canada.—A writer in the Tribune Proports their number in that uncongenial clime as variously estimated from 30,000 to 40,000, printing the parture of the Star of the West, she was taking in coal.

Exiled Negroes in Canada.—A writer in the Tribune Proports their number in that uncongenial clime as variously estimated from 30,000 to 40,000, print

Rev. D.K. Merrill. Collins Depot, Mass. Rev. John Allen, Fairfield, Mc. Kev. F. P. Caldwell, Eddington, Mc.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH.—The antiversary of the Ladice' Benevolent Society of the M. E. Charch will be held next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. A collection will be taken in behalf of the society.

Mills in New Hampshire.—The Cocheco Mills in Dover are in full operation. It is said the Print Works will commence the 1st of January. No. 2 mill at Salmon Falls is to be started to manufacture a lot of cloth on contract. This will keep the mill running till April, and probably prevent the necessity of stopping again.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

Human Chess-Men.—At a great ball recently given in Hanover by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the proceedings commenced by a procession of living chess-men—the kings, queens, and other pieces magnificently dressed. After the procession, the pieces most took up a position on a gigantic board, prepared for the purpose. Two magicians then played the game, which excited great interest and entertainment.

Massachusatts.—The people of Massachusetts number in all somewhat over a million, occupying an

THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY MINISTERS' MEET

FSSTIVAL.—The Union Festival in aid of the Wilbraham Academy, will open on Thursday Dec. 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue open through the day and evening. All interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend. Hickets may be obtained at No. 5 Cornhill. Single tickets 50 cents.

Dec. 16.

L. A. Washnurs, Secretary.

Dec. 18. — A. Washibuns, Secretary.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. — A special meeting of the Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary will be held at the Seminary Boarding House, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is important that there should be a general attendance.

Dec 15. — A. Chunch, Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- The Ladies of the Union Sew

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Ladies of the Union Sewing Circle of Lynn will please agoept our thanks for the donation recently received of twenty Dollars by their Treasurer, Mrs. Abby M. Newhall, for the most nee dword of the students of the Biblical Institute. A gracious Providence will be their reward.

Concord, Dec. 16.

STEPHEN M. VAILL

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The ladies connected with the evangelical churches of Boston will hold a Fair for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing on the evening of the 23 dinst, and continuing until January let. Various articles of nrediework will be exposed for sale, as well as fanciful articles. Refreshments will also be provided, including oysters, creams, meats, cake, etc.

Music will be furnished each evening by some of our most distinguished vocalists and pianists, including Mrs. Long, Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Doane, Mr. Adams, Mr. Ball, Mr. Frost, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Long, and others.

The price of admission has been fixed as follows: For a ticket, admitting a lady and gentleman, twenty-five cents; single tickets, 16 cents. The Frie will be held in the rooms of the Association in the Tremont Temple.

OLIA RTEELY, M. R. EVILVARS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Dighton,	Dec.		27
Taunton, 1st Church,	Jan.	2	3
" Central Church,	46	3	4
Long Plain,	66	9	19
North Fairhaven, P. M.,	44		10
New Bedford, Allen St., eve.,	66	10	11
Fairhaven,	46		12
Mansfield,	66		17
Providence, Mathewson St.,	44		18
" Fountain St ,	66		19
" Mission, eve.,	44		24
Pawtucket.	64	23	24
Bristol,	66		25
Warren,	66		28
North Attleboro',	64		80
Cumberland,	66		31
Woonsocket,	Feb.		1
Millvide,	44		2
Centerville,	66	6	7
Phenix, P. M.,	64		7
Fall River, St Paul's,	2.0		8
" 1st Church,	6.		9
Steep Brook,	6.6		10
Fast Greenwich,	66	13	14
Wickford.	66		15
Providence, Chestnut St.,	66		16
" Power St.,	66		17
North Rehoboth,	66		21
Somerset,	44		24
South Somerset,	66		25
Globe Village	66		26
Westport foint,	64	27	28
Little Compton, eve,	66		28
Newport, Thames St ,	March	6	7
" Mariboro' St.,	46	7	8
Middletown,	16		9
Portsmouth,	46		10
New Bedford, Pleasant St.,	66	13	14
" " Elm St., P. M.,	44	14	15
" Mt. Pleasant, eve.,	66		14
" 4th St,	64		16
Burrillville,	66	20	21
Smithfield,	44		22

THE MARKETS.

From the New England Farmer.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857. At Market 1200 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine.
Paroxs—Beer Cattle—Extra \$7.75 a 8.00; first quality
\$7.00; at 87.00; 3d, \$5.50.
Hipgs—5 1-2 cts. per ib. (None but slaughter at this farsket)

narket.)
Tallow-Sales at 9; Rough 6c.
PERTS-62 a 75 cents. Calf Skins, 9 a 10 cts. per lb.
Working OIRN-No sales.
EHERF AND LAMBE-8-1. 1. 25, 2.00; extra, \$2.00 a 3 25.
MICCH COWS -\$30 25, 30 a 40; common do., \$28 a 30.
Veal Calves-\$3 50.4.00 5 50 a 6 00.
Yeak Lings-812 a 14
THERE YEARS OLD-\$25 2 28.
STORES, TROYPERS OLD-\$18, a 23. STORES, TWO YEARS OLD—Si8, a 23.

Swing, Stores—Wholesale, 4; a 6. Retail 7 1-2c cents.

FAT Hogs—None.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

[ABSIDGED FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.] THURSDAY. DECEMBER 10, 1857. the exception of two or three artic'es which have been in better demand the past week, there is only a moderate de-mand for all articles of merchandise, and at comparatively

FISH-The demand for Codfish is steady but moderat with sales of large at \$2.76 @ \$3.50, including all kinds; and small at \$1.75 @ \$2.25 P qtl. In Hake there have been sales at \$1 40; Haddock are quiet at \$1 25; and Pol-lock \$2.25 P qtl. Mackerel remain the same as last reported, with rather more inquiry. Sales of No. 1 small at 89 @  $9\,50$ ; No. 2 at 88 @ 8.59, and No. 3 are scarce and held at

occurrence of purges. Their excellent to divide the more inquiry. Sales of No. 1 small at \$9 @ 90; No. 2 at \$8 @ 8.50, and No. 3 are scarce and held at \$8 \tilde{V}\$ bit.

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour continue pretty large, and the market is now well supplied with all kinds except choice brands of family, of which the receipts have been comparatively light for sometime past. There is rather more inquiry from the trade, and the feeling for a day or two past is firmer. Sales of common brands Western at \$85; fancy brands at \$6 \tilde{O}\$ 50.5 but none now offering at the lowest figure; and extras range from \$5.50 @ 6.50 for poor to good; \$6.75 @ 7.21 for good family brands. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at \$3.75 @ 4; and Rye Flour at \$4 & 5.22 \tilde{V}\$ bib. for common and choice. Buckwheat is selling at \$2.50 @ 2.62] \tilde{V}\$ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The market for Corn continues quite inactive the receipts have been light, and high prices are asked. The sales of old Southern yellow have been at \$2 @ 953; western mixed at \$90; and White at \$80; \tilde{V}\$ bu. gets have been arriving pretty freely, and are dull and a \$8.60 \tilde{V}\$ bu. gets to quality.

MOLASSES—The market continues very quiet for this article, and we only notice sales of small lots of good sweet Cuba at 25c; and Muscovado at 26 @ 250 \tilde{V}\$ poly.

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MOLASSES—The market continues dull for Pork, and prices rule in favor of buyers. The sales have been \$8.50, \$816 for prime; \$18 \tilde{W}\$ poly.

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MOLASSES—The market continues dull for Pork, and prices rule in favor of b

PRODUCE—The market for Butter continues quite dull, and is well supplied with all kinds. Good and chole New York and Vermont dairies have been sold at 17 @ 180; some very choice in small lots at 190; and common at 14 @ 17c P ib. Cheese has been in moderate but steady demand, with sales at from 5 @ 80 P ib. White Beans continue in moderate but steady demand, with sales of common and fair quality at \$1 @ 1.50; Blue Pod at \$1.50 @ 1.76; and extra pea and marrow at \$1.75 @ 2 P bu. Canada Peas continue scarce, and prices are nominally 95 a \$1 P bushel. Potatoes are in steady demand at 50 @ 6) for common Whites and Feach Blows; 65 @ 70 for Chenangoes, and 70 @ 80c for Carters. Apples, dried are selling at from 7 @ 80c for Carters. Apples, dried are selling at from 7 @ 180c for Carters. Apples, dried are selli

FARMERS IN ILLUNCIS. Those wishing to purchase good farming land, or village lots, at a credit, or for each, in a very rich and flourishing part of limois, can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, at Schaglicoke, Keussalaer Co., N. Y.

Dec 16 6mos H. DUNN DISEASE OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
The Subscriber has removed from Boston to Holmes' Hole, Mass. In connection with his general practice, he gives epocial attention to the examination and treatment of Diseases of the fhroat and Lungs.

WM. LEACH, M. D.

WM. LEACH, M. D.

WM. LEACH, M. D.

marble edge, and some in cloth, gilt edge. They are vary ougs.

Our books are all bound in the neatest style of modern cloth binding. Catalogues sent to those who desire them.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent

New England Methodist Depository,

5 Cornhill, Boston.

Advertisements.

A LANGUAGE TO THE PARTY OF THE

STEEROTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING. By WM. M. KENDALL, No. 26 Washington Street, Boston. Feb 28

A MBROTYPES! F. J. AMSDEN, Successor to Asa White, Ambretypist, No. 26 Washington St., over the effice of Zion's Herald. Fistenters of all sizes and styles, in frames and cases. A good assortment of cases constantly on band. Prices more liberal than at any other establishment in the city. Fistenses in all cases satisfactory. Instruction given in the art.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL RE-OPENING.
Comer's Commercial College

Will open for EVENING STUDIES the coming season,
on and after Sept. 1. Open throughout the DAT, as heretofore FENMANSHIP, BOOK REEPING, NAVIGATION, ENGINEERING, &c., practically taught. Separate
department for Labies, who receive instruction from the
Principals, the lady superintendent, and all the other teachers. There being no class system, students may euter at
any time, and those desiring it are aided in obtaining suitable EMPLOYMENT. See last Annual Catalogue, which can
be had at the Institution, corner of Washington and School
Streets, or by mail. free.

GEORGE N COMER, A. M.,
ANDREW C. DENISON, A. M.,
Sept 9

8. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, edited by F. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWN. Tedited by I. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWN-SEND.

For choice and elegant literature, high moral tone, peculiar adaptation to the home circles of our land, freshness, originality, and cheapness, this Magazine is acknowledged, on all hands, to be without a rival. It is equal in the beauty of its typography and the richness of its embellishments to the most ambitious and dearest of our magzines, while it claims to lead all of them in many essential features. For correctness and exquisite beauty, its colored steel fashion plates were unrivaled in 1857. They will maintain this superiority in 1858. Volume XI. begins in January. Ferms—82 a year in advance; four copies for \$5\tilde{t}\_{\text{sol}}\$ and one extra to getter up of clubs.

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Dec 16 PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMI-PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMI-NANY, East Greenwich, R. I., has an English and Classical department and a Ladies' Graduating Course, With its improved accommodations, its buildings warmed by steam, and well fornished with apparatus, and its experi-enced teachers. It effords rare opportunities for a thorough, practical education. Expenses are small. The second half of this Term begins Dec. 14th. Next Term opens Jan. 21st. For Circulars, address G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Principal, Dec 16

WANTED. Board or Lodgings, in exchange for Instruction in Moslo, Lauguages, or Mathematics. Inquire of MRS. ROLLINS, 20 La Grange Place.

3w Dec 9

F. A. BEAN, M. D., Botanic Physician and opposite the Methodist Church.
Dr. Bean has practised his profession for some time within the limits of this circuit. He has established a reputation for skill and faithfulness in all the departments of his profession. He goes to his new field recommended by a large circle of friends and patrons.
WM. MK. Baax, H. L. Baax, Pastors of M. E. Church, Unity and Troy.

READ THIS. Extract of a Letter from Prof. DEAD THIS. Extract of a Letter from Prof.

Hayes, enclosing a Certificate.

Messrs. Fellows & Co — Gents:—I made the examination of the Worm Lozenges as you desired, and found only the product mentioned in your note, which was of course expected, but which was not the less interesting to me. You have made an excellent choice of ingredients, and the preparation is a tempting one, and must meet with a large sale from its merits. I enclose a document which you may publish.

Truly yours, A. A. HAYES.

CERTIFICATE.—I have snallyzed the Worm Lozenges prepared by Mesers Fellows & Co., and find that they are free from Mercury and other metallic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skillfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe—yet sure and effective in their notion.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Moze Pagor!

Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

Monz Pnoor!

Rev. Mr. Jackson, Bapitst Clergyman, writing from St.

Martins, in reference to the Worm Lozenges, says:

Nesser Fellows & Co.,—Gents:—It affords me great
pleasure in saying that I have known in my own family
and in the families of others, wonderful effects produced in
the destruction of worms, by your Worm Lozenges, and to
can certify most conscientiously that I believe them to be
the most effectual remedy that has ever been invented for
the removal of worms from the human stomach, and I hope
fentiemen, in presenting such a valuable medicine to the
world, that you may receive large patronage from the public in general. I remain Sirs, yours truly,

WELLINGTON JACKSON.

St. Martin's, N. B., Aug. 16, 1856. St. Martin's, N. B., Aug. 16, 1856.
Estrows' WORM LOZENGES may be had of any re-

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, July 29 6m General Agents for U. S. A. A YER'S PILLS are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases trising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these l'ills are found to cure many varietes of disease.

tics of disease.
Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As A FAMILY PAISIO.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pilis are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities suppass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

imos Dressel Hogs are coming in more freely, and are quite dull. The sales have been at 6j a 7c \$\pi\$ lb., as to quality.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

You were right, Doctor, in saying that your pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their effication of the properties that stignates the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the exerctories, and carry off the impurities that stignates the blood, engendering disease. They

tra sliced. By the barrel, prime Baldwins are held \$2.25 and other apples for winter keeping at about the same rates. Poultry is comparatively low, 10 @ 12 cents being paid for Turkeys and Chickens.

SUG AR—The demand for Sugar has improved since our last, and there is rather a firmer feeling. Sales of Cuba yellows at 7 @ 8ic; low grade do. at 7c; Cuba Muecovado at 6i @ 7i; white Calcutta at 8ic, 6 mcs.

UNCURRENT BILLS.

The bills of the following New England Banks are not taken at the Suffolk Bank:

Maine—Bank of Hallowell, Hallowell; Canton Bank, China; Eilsworth Bank, Eilsworth; Exchange Bank, Bangor; Groeers Bank, Bangor; Mousam River Bank, Ellsworth Maritime Bank, Bangor; Mousam River Bank, Banford Bank, Sanford; Shipbuilders Bank.

New Humpshire—Exeter Bank, Exeter.

Vermont—Bank of Royalton; Danby Bank, Danby; Missisquoi Bank, Sheldon; South Royalton Bank, Bennington; Woodstock, Woodstock.

Massachuseits—Cochituste Bank, Boston; Groeers Bank, Bank, Gerthand on the susurance of interfluing proven that this medicine of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians who subsises is to know; in short, it there is any relance of the importance of the surface of the same and the surface of the surfa AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has long been many

Rhode Island banks are all at a discount of from 50 to 100 per cent. The rest of the banks of the State are at a discount of only 5 per cent.

Connecticus—Bank of Hartford County, Hartford; Bank of North America, Seymour; Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport Charter Oak Bank, Hartford; Colenbeter Bank, Colenbert; Eastern Bank, West Killingly; Exchange Bank, Hartford; Grantle, Voluntown; Hatters Bank, Bethel; Merchante Exchange Bank, Bridgeport; Mercantile Bank, Hartford; Grantle, Voluntown; Hatters Bank, Bethel; Merchante Exchange Bank, Bridgeport; Mercantile Bank, Hartford; Pawcatuck Bank, Pawcatuck; Pahquicque Bank, Brooklyn; Woodbury; Pequounock Bank, Bridgeport; Quinebaug Bank, Norwich; Uncas Bank, Norwich; Windbam County Bank, Norwich; Uncas Bank, Norwich; Woodbury; Woodber Bank, Brooklyn; Woodbury Bank, Woodbury; Woodber Bank, Danbury.

FARMERS IN ILLINOIS. Those wishing to provide the property of the superior to all others. Price, 30 cents. Herois of Methodism. By Rev. Geo. Coles. 1 vol. 12-mo. 476 pp. With two portraits. Price, 81 00. Peter Cartwright's Ambiography. With portrait. 1 vol. 12mo. 640 pp. Fire, 81 00. 12mo. 640 pp. Frice, 81 00. 12mo. 640 pp. Frice, \$1.00.

Itinerant Side; or, Pictures of Life in the Itineracy. "A real good book." Price 69 cents

Notional Magazine. We have a few sets of 9 vols. each, still left, at "Extraordinary Catalogue" prices. The plain cloth are all gone; we have now some in half morocco, marble edge, and some in cloth, glit edge. They are vary cusar.

Advertisements.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of Mes-

ons.

The First Premium over all competitors, at the Fair
of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair,
beld at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded to the Manufactubeld at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded to the Manufacturers.

By means of a new method of Voicing known only to themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to execute the most rapid music without blurring the former to without the work of Keys, the lower set running an cotavo higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the compler, the two banks of keys may be connected with the Pedal Base, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 10% to 1500 persons

THE OKGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instruments, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEON for Parlor use.

Purchasers may rely upon Instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manuer. Having removed to the spacious Buildings,

611 Wassungon Strazer.

511 Washington Stragg,
We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and
employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen.
In short, we will promise our customers an Instrument
equal if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee
ENTIRE AND PERFECT SATISFACTION. Music Teachers, Lenders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our Rooms at any time, and examine or test the Instruments on exhibition for sale, at their leisure.

Rooms at any time, and examine or test the Instruments on exhibition for sale, at their leisure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the MELODEONS from our Manufactory, we begleave to refer, by permission, to the following Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our Instruments, and will give their opinion when called upon:
Chickering & Sons, Hallet & Cumston. T. Gilbert & Co., William P. Emerson, A. W. Ladd & Co., George Hews, Woodward & Brown, Newell & Co.

MELODEONS RENTED.
Persons who wish to hire Belodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boeton, with cash or satisfactory refences will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

Scroll leg, 41.2 octave, Scroll leg, 5 octave, boroll reg, 7 Scroll leg, 5 octave, Plano style, 5 octave, Plano style, extra finish, 5 octave, Plano style, carved leg, Plano style, 2 sete of Keeds, Plano style, 6 octave, Piano style, 6 octave,
Organ Melodeon, extra finish,
Pedal Bass Melodeon,
Letters, certificates and notices from the press, from all
parts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom.
Descriptive circulars sent free to any address.
S. D. & H. W. SMIYd, 511 Washington Street, (near
Boylston Market,) Boston.
9mo June 10

CHURCH BELLS. The Subscriber, having cast a number of thousand CHURCH BELLS, and obtained two Gold and four Silver medals at the different fairs over competitors, offers these facts as the best evidence he can give of his claim to patronge. Orders solicitor, GEORGE H. HOLBROOK,

July 15 ly East Medway, Mass. BEAUTIFUL WORLD. Those desiring this charming religious song, will be promptly supplied by sending their orders to the subscriber, at "Sutton's Mills, Miss." Single copies 3 cents—wholesale \$2 per hundred. Copyright secured.

Nov 18 tf N. A. SOULE.

tf N. A. SOULE. HARUM MERRILL, Funeral Undertaker, No. 6 Court Square. House No. 70 West Canton St. Everything connected with the above furnished at the chortest notice. PERUVIAN SYRUP, Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined, having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine.

Its efficacy in curing Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia Brouchtis and Consumptive Tenden cles, Disordered State of the Blood, Bolls, Sourvy, and the Prostrating Effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all diseases which require a Tonic and Alterative Medicine, is beyond a question.

icine, is beyond a question.

The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such a peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to receive the profered aid.

The Peruvian Syrup does not profess to be a cure-all, but its range is extensive, because many diseases, apparently unlike, are intimately related, and proceeding from one cause, may be cured by one remedy.

The class of diseases for which the Syrup provides a cure, is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the Syrup incontrovertible.

Those who may wish for an opinion from disinterested rovertible.

Those who may wish for an opinion from disinterested persons respecting the character of the Syrup, cannot fail

CARD. CARD.

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not besitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia. Liver Complaint, Dropsy. Neuralgia, etc. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative power.

WET.

W. JOHN PIERPONT,
THOMAS A DEETER,
S. H. KENDALL, M.D.,
SAMUEL MAY,
NOTICE.

THOMAS C. AMORY,
PETER HARVEY,
JAMES C. DUNN. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian Syrup, this desirable point has been attained by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the proto carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica. A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. 16 Boylston Street, Boston, U. S. A. Price, large bottles,

small bottles,
small bottles,
For sele for the Proprietor by WEEKS & POTTER,
gents, 157 Washington St., and by Druggists generally.

1y
Sept 16

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE LIGHTENS THE LABOR AND PROMOTES THE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF THOSE AT HOME." THE HEATH AND HAPPIESS OF THOSE AT HOME."

THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF LIADIES is called to the Family Sewing Machine, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, which possesses the following decided
and unmistakable advantages:

1. It is contained and operated in a handsome Rosewood
Box, which can be closed and locked when not in use,
thereby affording the owner the satisfaction of knowing
that it is not used or tampered with in her absence, and
which is an effectual safeguard against dust and dampness.

2. It occupies less than a square foot in space, is light
and portable, and can be transported or carried from one
room to another with the greatest facility.

3. Cotton is used on these machines as it is purchased—
on spools—without rewinding; saving a great deal of time, iences for the latter power always accompany the machine, without extra cost.

6. It is very simple, yet strong, in construction—easily learned and kept in order—oan be run at great speed, and does not require to be taken apart to be ciled.

7. The stitch is always distinct, even and regular—and for general to be the stitch.

does not require to be taken apart to be olied.

7. The strich is always distinct, even and regular—and for general beauty, strength and elasticity excels the very best hand sewing.

8. This machine embroiders beautifully.

9. The Price bourd Seventy-rive Dollars.
Family Machines also arranged in Tables, Cabinets, &c., &c., with drawers, and every convenience for work and speed, at prices varying from Eighty five to One Hundred and Thirty Dollars. Machines for manufacturing purposes from Ninety Dollars upwards.

18 SUMMER STREET, (Mercantile Building) BOSTON.

780 CHESTNUT STREET,

Dec 9

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

This paper has now the largest circulation of any religious journal in the United States, and its subscription list has been continually increasing during the last two years. It is also believed to be the chaepest of its size, being but \$1.50 per annum. To all clergymen, of whatever denomination, it is direct at \$1.25 per annum.

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R. B —Beware of Imitators. Smes

# Poetry.

GO, GO IN HASTE AND REAP.

BY F. A. CRAFTS. Go, teacher, to thy blessed work, Tis Jesus bids thee go, And with a glad and trustful heart

Beside all waters sow. He places you among the flowers Which he has loved so well. O nurture them, that they may bloom In bowers where angels dwell.

He points you to the tender lambs, Commends them to your care, Take heed least some devouring beast These purchased souls should tear.

He calls thee, teacher, to the work Which he on earth begun, His tears and blood demand that thou Likewise no cross should shun.

Go, seek among the caves of sin, Bright gems, and diamonds rare, To deck thy Saviour's diadem, Toil on in faith and prayer.

Cease not, though toil should seem in vain, Though budding hopes should die; He counts thy tears, he knows thy pain, And hears thy faintest sigh.

Teacher, behold the harvest field, Go, go in haste, and reap, For many golden sheaves repay . The faithful ones that weep.

Put on thine armor strong and bright At Zion's trumpet call, Beneath Emanuel's banner white, Now consecrate thine all.

Wayne, Nov. 30. Part of a poem delivered at Readfield, Me., at a Sun

For Zion's Herald.

A REST FOR THE JUST. There's a rest for the just when this life is o'er, When the sorrows of earth are known no more; 'Tis a holy rest, for the just it is given, 'Tis a rest of delight, with our Father in heaven.

There's a rest for the Christian, an endless life, Tis a victory won by a ceaseless strife; His armor lain by, his work well done, There's a rest for him there in a heavenly home. There's a rest for the blest, 'tis a rest of peace, And our happiness there will never decrease; For around the throne of the Saviour above,

We'll glory forever-our Father is love. There's a lasting rest for all that will come, A joyful rest in our heavenly home; When our work here is o'er, when life's ties are river We'll rest with the blest with our Father in heaven

# Sketches.

THE SHADOWS WE CAST. A child was playing with some miniature build-ing materials, and as the mimic castle arose before his eyes in graceful proportions, a new pleasure swelled in his heart; he felt himself to be the oreator of a "thing of beauty," and was conscious of a new born power. Arch, wall, buttress, gate-way, drawbridge, lofty tower and battlement, were all the work of his hands. He was in wonder at his own skill in thus creating from an unseemly heap of toy materials, a structure of such rare

heap of toy materials, a structure of such rare design.
Silently he stood, and gazed upon his castle with something of the pride of the architect, who sees, after months or years of skillfully applied labor, some grand conception in his art embodied in imperishable stone. Then he moved around, viewing it on every side. It did not seem to him a toy, reaching only a few inches in height, and covering but a square foot of ground, but a real castle, lifting itself hundreds of feet upwards towards the blue sky, and spreading wide upon the

castle, lifting itself hundreds of feet upwards towards the blue sky, and spreading wide upon the
earth its ample foundations.

As the idea grew more and more perfect, the
child's pleasure increased. Now he stood with
folded arms, wrapped in the overmastering illusion—now walked slowly around, viewing the
structure on all sides, and noting every minute
particular—and now sat down, and bent over it
with the fondness of a mother bending over her
child. Again he arose, purposing to obtain another
and more distant view of his work; but his foot
struck against one of the buttresses, and instantly. struck against one of the buttresses, and instantly, with a crash, wall, tower, and battlement fell in

hopeless ruin!
In the room with the boy sat his father, reading. The crash disturbed him, and he uttered a sharp, angry rebuke, glancing for a moment towards the startled child, and then returning his eyes to the attractive page before him, unconscious of the shadow he had cast upon the heart of his child. Tears came into those fair blue orbs, dancing in light a moment before. From the frowning face of his father, to which his glance was suddenly turned, the child looked back to the shapeless ruins of his castle. Is it any wonder that he bowed his face in silence upon them, and wetted them with his tears?

For more than five minutes he sat as still as if

For more than five minutes he sat as still as if sleeping; then, in a mournful kind of way, yet almost noiselessly, he commenced restoring to the box from which he had taken them, the many-shaped pieces that, fitly joined together, had grown into a noble building. After the box was filled, he replaced the cover, and laid it carefully upon a shelf in the closet.

Poor child: That snadow was a deep one, and long in passing away. His mother found him, half an hour afterwards, asleep on the floor, with cheeks flushed to an unusual brightness. She knew nothing of that troubled passage in his young life; and the father had forgotten, in the attractions of his book he was reading, the mo-

in preparing a pleasant surprise for her husband. The work was finished, at last; and now she awaited his return, with a heart full of warm awaited his return, with a heart full of warm emotions. A dressing-gown, and a pair of elegantly embroidered slippers, wrought by her own skillful fingers, were the gifts with which she meant to delight him. What a troop of pleasant fancies was in her heart! How, almost impatiently, did she wait for the coming twilight, which was to be dawn, not approaching darkness, to her!

At last, she heard the step of her husband in the passage, and her pulses leaned with fluttering

the passage, and her pulses leaped with fluttering delight. Like a bird upon the wing, she almost flew down to meet him, impatient for the kiss that

awaited her.

To men in the world of business, few days pass without their disappointments and perplexities. It is men's business to bear this in a manly spirit. They form but a portion of life's discipline, and should make them stronger, braver, and more enduring. Unwisely, and we may say unjustly, too many men fail to leave their business cares and troubles in their workshops or counting-houses, at the day's decline. They wrap them in bundles and carry them home to shadow their households. It was so with the young husband on this parand carry them home to shadow their households. It was so with the young husband on this particular occasion. The stream of business had taken an eddying whirl, and thrown his vessel backwards, instead of onwards, for a brief space; and, though it was still in the current, and gliding safely onward again, the jar and disappointment had fretted his mind severely. There was no heartwarmth in the kiss he gave his wife, not because love had failed in any degree, but because he had let care overshadow love. He drew his arm around her; but she was conscious of a diminished pressure in that embracing arm.

"Are you not well?" she inquired.

With what tender concern was the question

ful.

She played and sang his favorite pieces, hoping to restore, by the charm of music, brightness to his spirit. But she was conscious of only partial success. There was still a gravity in his manner never perceived before. At tea-time she smiled upon him so sweetly across the table, and talked to him on such attractive themes, that the bright expression returned to his countenance, and he looked as happy as she could desire.

wounded her for the world.

This unexpected repulse—this cruel reception of her present, over which she had wrought patiently, in golden hope, for many days—this dashing to the earth of her brimful cup of joy, just as it touched her lips, was more than the fond young wife could bear. To hide the tears that came rushing to her eyes, she turned away from her husband; and, to conceal the sobs she had no power to repress, she went almost hurriedly from the room, and, going back to the chamber, from whence room, and, going back to the chamber, from whence she had brought the present, she laid it away out of sight in a closet. Then covering her face with her hands, she sat down, and strove with herself to be calm. But the shadow was too deep—the

heart-ache too heavy.

In a little while her husband followed her, and discovering, something to his surprise, that she was weeping, said, in a slightly reproving voice, "Why, bless me! not in tears! What a silly little puss you are! Why didn't you tell me you thought of making a dressing gown and a pair of thought of making a dressing gown and a pair of slippers, and I would have vetoed the matter at once? You couldn't persuade me to wear such once? You couldn't persuade me to wear such flounting things. Come back to the parlor," he said, taking hold of her arm, and lifting her from the chair, "and sing and play for me. 'The Dream Waltz,' or 'The Tremolo,' 'Dearest May,' or 'The Stilly Night,' are worth more to me that forty dressing-gowns, or a cargo of embroidered

Almost by force he led her back to the parlor, and placed her on the music stool. He selected a favorite piece and laid it before her. But tears were in her eyes, and she could not see a note Over the keys her fingers passed in skillful touches; but when she tried to take up the song, utterance

Then rising, she went slowly from the room—her husband not seeking to restrain her, and going back to her chamber, sat down in darkness. The shadow which had been cast upon her spirit was very deep; and though the hidden sun came out again right early, it was a long time before his beams had power to scatter the clouds that floated in love's horizon.

The shadows we cast! Father, husband, wife,

The shadows we cast! Father, husband, wife, sister, brother, son, neighbor—are we not all casting shadows daily, on some hearts that are pining for the sunlight of our faces! We have given you two pictures of life's true pictures, not as a mirror, but as a kaleidoscope. In all their infinitely varied relations, men and women, selfishly, or thoughtlessly—from design, weakness, or ignorance—are casting their shadows upon hearts that are pining for sunlight. A word, a look, a tone, an act will cast a shadow, and sadden a spirit for hours and days. Speak kindly, act kindly, be forgetters of self, and regarders of others, and you will cast but few shadows along the path of life. The true gentleman is always tender of the feelings of others—always watchful lest he would unintentionally wound—always thinking, when with others, of their pleasure instead of his own. He casts but few shadows. Be gentlemen—ladies, or—in a word that includes all graces and excellences—be Christian, for it is the Christian who casts fewest shadows of all.

# Madies.

For Zion's Herald. TAKING THE VAIL.

See that gloomy old building, with its mose-grown walls, its narrow windows, its sober-look-ing gardens, its silent walks among those tall trees which wave over the little grove of white crosses—it is the Convent of St. Ursula. The lit-tle cells where the pale sisters of the order pass-their solitary lives never ring with the merry laugh and song, but solemn chants, and prayers, with vows and tears of penance, are the only sounds which wake the slumbering echoes in those lonely halls. lonely halls.

Hark! the convent bell rings out its vesper.

Hark! the convent bell rings out its vesper, as the evening wraps its mantle around the towers of the city, and covers in its shadow the green fields and the blue waters of the bay, visible from the casements where the holy sisters are wont to watch the coming of the stars. That bell is the signal for the performance of a rite solemn as life, sad almost as death, but one which requires a power of soul seldom found in this world of ours.

life, sad almost as death, but one which requires a power of soul seldom found in this world of ours.

Yonder through the entrance to the old chapel comes a train of priests bearing the sacred emblems of their office, and just behind them the sisters of the order leading a youthful novice. See those dark eyes bent downward in humble fear; mark that cheek already grown too pale, and that noble brow; surely there is a spirit which will fly beyond its convent cage; but the mark of a firm purpose is upon her face, the vow to give herself to the church and resign the world forever; she is to take the vail. Reverently she kneels beside the altar while a hymn is chanted, and the priest prepares to rob the maiden of her loosely flowing ringlets, thus to mar the beauty which henceforth the world must not look upon. Alas! vain child, when thou art grown pale within thy prison, and weary of thy vigils, and those eyes shall have lent their fire to keep thy heart from growing cold, then even one dream of thy youthful beauty shall make there use the day thou madest this rash vow. The vow is made, the vail is taken, and with mystic symbols the silent train retire, leading their youthful sister, henceforth to be shut in from the world and all its brightness, her young life given with honest but mistaken zeal, to the self-imposed duties of a "sister of charity."

Pause a moment to admire the fortitude and pity the blindness of this fair young creature, then turn to another seene.

All vails are not taken in this way; indeed we have an example of a Vail taken in a far more agreeable manuer, by the fair bride of our much.

All vails are not taken in this way; indeed we have an example of a Vail taken in a far more agreeable manner, by the fair bride of our much loved teacher. No gloomy convent walls shall imprison her fair form, no glum old priests shall recite Latin prayers and perform tedious and unmeaning ceremonies for her edification; no dignified old maidens shall teach her to count her rosary; no brazen-taced friar shall impose penance upon her; but the Vail she has taken, instead of compelling her to shut her eyes on all that is beautiful and lovely in this fair realm, will lead her among kind friends and add another attraction to this life, and join in a devotion holier far than monastic rites.

This Vail was worth taking; and now that the ceremony is performed we will welcome the Lady of the Vail to the classic vales of old Wilbraham, and pray that the light of prosperity and happiness may never be vailed from the sight of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Vail, to whom with sincere repect this article is inscribed, by a student.

Wesleyan Academy, Dec. 5.

W. H. D.

From the tea-table they returned to their pleasant parlor. And now the time had come for offering her gift, and receiving the coveted reward of glad surprise, followed by sweet kisses and loving words. Was she selfish? Did she think more of her reward than of the pleasure she would bestow? But that is questioning too closely.

"I will be back in a moment," she said; and, passing from the room, she went lightly up the stairs.

Both tone and manner betrayed her secret, or, and passing from the room, and, at the same time, so professional, and the pleasure in ridicular to the same time, so professional, and the same time, so professional, and the same time, so professional, that we shall not hesitate to relate it. His wife passing from the room, she went lightly up the stairs.

Both tone and manner betrayed her secret, or, rather, the possession of a secret with which her husband was to be surprised. Scarcely had her loving face faded from before his eyes, when thought returned, with a single bound, to the unpleasant event of the day; and the waters of his life were again troubled. He had actually arisen and crossed the floor once or twice, moved by a restless concern, when his wife came back with the dressing gown and slippers. She was trying to force her countenance into a great expression, to hold back the smiles that were continually striving to break the truant circles around her lips, when a single glance at her husband's face told her that the spirit driven away by the exorcism of her love, had returned again to his bosom. He looked at her soberly as she came forward.

"What are these?" he asked, almost coldly, repressing surprise, and affecting an ignorance that he did not feel in regard to the beautiful present she held in her hands.

"They are for you, dear," was the reply. "I made them."

"For me!" he exclaimed. "Nonsense! What doI want with such jimcrackery? This is woman's ware. Do you think I would disfigure my feet with embroidered slippers, or dress up in that gown? Put them away, dear. Your husband is too much of a man to robe himself in gay colors, like a clown or an actor." And he waved his hand with an air of contempt.

There was a cold, sneering manner about him.

the circumstances would admit it; and when he like a clown or an actor." And he waved his hand with an air of contempt.

There was a cold, sneering manner about him, partly affected and partly real—the result of his uncomfortable state of mind. Yet he loved his sweet wife, and would not, of set purpose, have would exhibit a single remedy. In the efficacy of prayer the deater was a firm helicary. prayer the doctor was a firm believer.

Let Christian physicians think of the many pre-

LAND BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS.

s put into their hands of " savin

Within a silent chamber a dying infant lay, away;

But suddenly his eyes of blue flashed open wide and clear, His pale lips smiled, and in a voice 'twas melody to hear, He said, "beyond the Mountains, what is that land I see That glorious land, sweet mother, O! tell its name to me "I can see nought, my dearest child, there are no moun-

Look there, there are the Mountains," and his little feebl Pointed upward to the sky; "yonder that glorious land!" They are so near us now, mother, so very large and high!

And behind them is that country, bright like the starry sky O! very bright and beautiful, and all seem happy there,

but when she tried to take up the song, utterance failed, and sobs broke forth instead of words.

"How foolish!" said the husband, in a vexed tone. "I am surprised at you." And he turned from the piano and walked across the room.

A little while the sad young wife remained where she was left thus alone, and in partial anger.

This glorious, happy country, and tell its name to me?"

This glorious, happy country, and tell its name to me?" hand Wander by sparkling waters and fair pastures in that land;

"O! do not cry, sweet mother! dear father, mother, come! Come cross with me the Mountains, to that bright, blessed home!" Murmured the dear child dreamily, then sank to sleep

At length a bright, a glorious smile broke o'e face, And stretching out his feeble arms for one long, last en

This was his parting message, and from his mother's breast They laid the infant sleeper to his long and dreamless rest; Praying, their aching hearts may say, "He doeth all things And that beyond the Mountains, they too at last may

# Agricultural.

Great injury is done to young trees in some districts by the meadow mouse. This little animal always works under cover, and therefore does its mischief in winter, when the snow lies deep upon the ground. A common and effectual mode of deterring it is that of treading down the snow firmly about the stem directly after every fall of snow. But this is a very troublesome affair. The following mixture will be found to be an efficacious prevention: Take one spudeful of hot slacked lime, one do. of clean cow-dung, half do. of soot, one handful of flower of sulphur, mix the whole together with the addition of sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick paint. At the approach of winter paint the trunks of the trees sufficiently high to be beyond the reach of these vermin. Experience has proved that it does no injury to the tree. A dry day should be chosen for its application. English nurseymen are in the habit of protecting nurseries of small trees from the attacks of rabbits, simply by distributing through the squares of the nursery coarse matches made by dipping bunches of rags, or bits of tow, insmelted sulphur, and fastening these in split stakes a couple of feet high. The latter are stuck into the ground, among the trees, at from 12 to 20 feet apart, and are said completely to answer the purpose.—Downing's Fruit Trees of America.

A FAITHFUL WOMAN.

Dr. Hinde, the family physician of the celebrated General Wolf, died at Newport, Kentucky, at the advanced age of ninety-two years The following account of his conversion from Deism to Christianity will, I believe, be interesting:

The best way to preserve cabbages green all winter, so that their good qualities shall in no manner deteriorate, is as follows:—As late in the fall, as the weather will allow. dig out your cabbages that you have set apart for winter use—dig trenches, say 18 or 20 inches apart, and from 12 to 20 feet in length as may be most convenient, and in accordance with the quantity to be preserved—transplant your cabbages firmly in these trenches as closely as they will stand together. When your bed is finished, raise a platform some

# Miscellany.

THE PHYSIQUE OF A MAN OF GENIUS.

The Physique of a manable disposition of the beloved. She enjoyed the THE PHYSIQUE OF A MAN OF GENIUS.

It is like old times again to have Lord Brougham addressing a Mechanic's Institute. He is on his own ground there, and is monarch of all he surveys. What he says of himself is perfectly true—"I am myself and have been all my life a working man," and therefore on that ground as well, no other man has a greater right to address the operatives of Manchester. There is perhaps no man living of whom more feats of labor and triumphs over the frail physique of humanity are recorded than of Lord Brougham. Legends of this sort have gathered round him like Hercules. There is a legend that he once worked six continuous days—i. e., 144 hours without sleep, that he then rushed down to his country lodgings, slept all Saturday night, all Sunday, all Sunday night, and was waked by his valet on Monday morning to resume the responsibilities of life, and commence the work of the next week. A man must, of course, have a superhuman constitution who can do, we will not say this particular feat, which is perhaps mythical, but leats of this class, and probably the greatness of our great men is quite as much a body affair as a mental one. Nature has presented them, and took her final leave, affair as a mental one. Nature has presented them, and took her final leave. not only with extraordinary minds, but—what has quite as much to do with the matter—with wonderful bodies. What can a man do without a constitution—a working constitution? He is laid on the shelf from the day he is born. For him no munificent destiny reserves the Great Seal, to the Rolls, or the Chief Justiceship, or the leadership of the House of Commons, the Pressury, or the Admiralty, or the Horse Guards, the Home-office, or the Colonies. The Church may promote him, for it does born in Woolwich, Me., July 11th, 1816. He or the Chief Justiceship, or the leadership of the House of Commons, the Treasury, or the Admiralty, or the Horse Guards, the Home-office, or the Colonies. The Church may promote him, for it does not signify to the Church whether a man does his dwith the poor constitutionless wretch. He will not rise higher than a Recordership or a Poor Law board. "But," somebody will ask, "has that pale, lean man, with a face like parchment, and nothing on his bones, a constitution?" Yes he has—he has a working constitution, and a tentimes better one than you, my good friend, with your ruddy face and your strong muscular frame. You look indeed, the picture of health, but you have, in reality, only a sporting constitution, not a working one. You do very well for the open air, and get on tolerably well with fine, healthy exercises, and no strain on your brain. But try closes air for a week—try confinement, with heaps of confused papers and books of reference, blue-books, law-books, or dispatches to get through, and therefore mextract liquid and transparent results, and you will find yourself knocked up and fainting, when the pale lean man is—if not "as fresh as a daisy," which he never is, being of the perpetually cadaverous type—at least as unaffected as a bit of leather, and not showing the smallest sign of giving way. There are two sorts of good constitutions daisy," which he never is, being of the perpetually cadaverous type—at least as unaffected as a bit of leather, and not showing the smallest sign of giving as well. There are two sorts of good constitutions—good idle constitutions, and good working ones. When nature makes a great man she presents him with the latter gift. Not that we wish to deprive our great men of their merit. A man must make one or two experiments before he finds out his constitution. A man of spirit and mettle makes the experiment, and rises himself, runs the risk, as a soldier does on the field. The battle of life and death is often fought as really in chambers or in an office as it is on the field. A soul is required to make use of the body, but a great man must have a body as well as a soul to work with. Charles Buller, Sir William Molesworth, and others are instances of men whose bodies refused to give up the prize when they had just reached it. And how many hundreds or thousands—if one did but know them—perish in an earlier stage, before they have made any way at all, simply because, though they had splendid minds, they had very poor bodies! Let our lean candaverous friend, then, when the laurel surmounts his knotty parchment face, thank Heaven for his body, which he may depend upon it, is almost as great a treasure as his soul. Nature may not have made him a handsome man, but what does that signify? She has made him a strong one.—London Times.

Mrs. Field, a lady aged 70, while eating chickensoup, accidentally swallowed a piece of bone, the size of an American quarter of a dollar cut into a triangular form. The bone lodged in the cesophagus, about two inches below the top of the sternum. Thinking that it might fall into the stomach, she neglected to apply for surgical aid until the fifth day after the accident. In the meantime, she had swallowed neither food nor drinks, both regurgitating back into the mouth with every

my own gratification and my patient's relief.—Boston Med and Surg. Journal.

Leverett, Mass., November, 1857.

REVERENCE FOR SCRIPTURE.

My mother taught me such reverence for the Bible, that if I had it in my hand even for the purpose of studying a chapter in order to say it as a lesson, and had been disposed with my class-fellows to sing, whistle a tune, or to be facetious, I dared not do either while the book was open in my hands. In such cases I always shut it, and laid it down beside me. Who will dare to lay this to the charge of superstition?—A. Clarke. this to the charge of superstition?—A. Clarke.

# Biographical.

Mrs. Martha M. Mason, of Charlestown, Ms., formerly of Plymouth, N. H. died at her brother's residence in this village, Sept. 25th, aged 29 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Sister Mason early gave her heart to Christ, and made public profession of her faith in him as her Saviour. This having been her home until within two years, here she was best known, and in reloss the more deeply felt. She was an active member of the Sabbath School and of the choir for a number of years. Smitten down in the midst of life, to leave a devoted husband, a dear little babe but five months old, a large circle of relatives and friends, there were no doubt strong arguments presented to her why she should live; but notwithstanding these, we hear her say: "Thy will be done." Her soul was "full of the glory of God." We need no stronger evidence that the "gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation." She loved to sing the songe of Zion; she continued to ring until "her voice was lost in death." Glory be to God, Christians die well. Although we miss her in the family, in the social circle, in the Sabbath School and in the choir, yet we sorrow not as those that have no hope. for we know that "them also that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

E. R. Wilkins.

Plymouth, N. H., Nov., 1857.

Company, reforwated by mail, J written for, post-paid. Willider, Charles Hubbard, A. W. Principal. George H Folger, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., W. B. Reynolds.

Sewell Tappan, George H Folger, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., W. B. Reynolds.

Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., W. B. Reynolds.

H. P. Wilder.

Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., W. B. Reynolds.

PETIEN. A. M., Principal.

Exercidepartment of bia institution, at Fairfield, Herkimer of No. Y. is presperous, and receives thorough attention, at Earlier House, Business habits, &c Conveyance free from the New York Central Railroad.

Exercidepartment of Science of Accounts, and Political Economy, weekly lectures will be delivered by the Faculty, Hon. E Frave, Frof. C. A.

From an English almanac we, a long time since, out a receipt for mending china, and the opportunity having occured for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture being scarcely visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made:—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place.

Sister Sarah Thurston, mother of Rev. James Thurston, p. E. of Dover District, N. H., died in great peace, in Daville, Nov. 9, aged 71 years. Our dear sister has been a worthy member of the M. E. Church more than forty years, and no doubt but her fervent prayers, were a great help in the formation of James' ministerial character. She gave her testimony in a glorious manteurch in heaven. She has left a dear companion, children and grandchildren, with a wide circle of friends to lament her loss.

E. Davies.

Sister Eliza F., daughter of Gilbert W. and Nancy Rhodes, left this world of sorrow and pain, for a better home, Nov. 24th, aged 18 years, 6

friends to lament her loss.

affectionately kissed them, and took her final leave, affectionately kissed them, and took her final leave, affair as a mental one. Nature has presented them not only with extraordinary minds, but—what has lolded across her breast, without a struggle or a

continued a little more than two weeks, was most painful; but grace bore him above circumstances, but especially above the power of sin; for, so far as able, he gave the most satisfactory evidence that not the "least doubt" overshadowed his mind to mar the sweet peace of the dying hour. He leaves a deeply afflicted and feeble wife to struggle with

she neglected to apply for surgical aid until the fifth day after the accident. In the meantime, she had swallowed neither food nor drinks, both regurgitating back into the mouth with every attempt to do so.

I was called the fifth day, to try to remove the bone by surgical means. My first attempt was with a piece of whalebone, the extremity being perforated with numerous small holes, into which were fastened a dozen or more loops, about an inch long, made with small linen twist.

With this contrivance I failed, after many patient trials. I could readily reach the bone, but the loops did not fasten to any point of its angular form with sufficient permanency to enable me to extract it. I could even pass the piece of whalebone beyond the foreign body, and ascertained that it rested upon the posterior side of the œsophagus, standing perpendicularly, with two of its corners fastened into the gullet.

I finally took a piece of dry sponge, about an inch long, and of such a shape, when dry, as to fill one half of the œsophagus. This I tied to the extremity of my whalebone sound. Turning back the head of my patient, I passed it down the œsophagus, in a dry state, as rapidly as I dared to do, until I was certain it had passed beyond the bone. I then introduced a little fluid into the mouth, which quickly reached the dry sponge, enlarging it to twice its natural size, completely filling the gullet. I drew it out, and with it came the bone, much to my own gratification and my patient's relief.—Boston Med and Surg. Journal.

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